

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 676.—VOL. XXIV ]

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA.

THE Emperor of Russia, with a contemptuous insolence, unbecoming his position, though on all hands expected of him, has refused to return any answer to the demand made upon him by Great Britain and France to evacuate the Danubian Principalities. No alternative was therefore left to the Allies but an immediate Declaration of War. On Monday evening a formal Message from her Majesty, announcing the fact, was communicated to both Houses of Parliament. On the same day a similar communication was made by the Emperor Napoleon to the Senate and Legislative Assembly of France. On Tuesday evening a Declaration of War by the British Government against Russia was published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, which we elsewhere reproduce. With a unanimity which has characterised all the steps taken by Great Britain and France during the momentous negotiations, of which these acts are the close, the French Government simultaneously proclaimed war against the wicked disturber of the peace of the world. The struggle will immediately commence and the most ardent wish, the most sincere prayer of every honest man in the civilised world will be formed for the speedy downfall of the Imperial Barbarian, whose pretensions are an outrage to Europe, and an insult to the right feeling and common sense of mankind.

The document in which her Britannic Majesty announces to her subjects the commencement of the war, and the reasons which have rendered it imperative, is a concise, lucid, and dignified exposition. Every assertion which it makes is an incontestable truth, stated in the plainest terms. There is scarcely a paragraph in it which does not convict the Emperor Nicholas of wilful falsehood and deception. If any sense of shame were left in his conscience, his cheeks would glow, and his ears would tingle, at so merciless and yet so temperate an exposure of his hypocrisy. But reason and morality have no in-

fluence over minds that have been hardened by selfishness and cupidity. It is material and not moral force that can restrain such evil doers as the Czar. To material force he was the first to resort; and, until his pride shall be humbled, and his ambition not only restrained, but punished, the material arguments of fleets and armies, and all the artillery of destruction, will be the only arguments which he can understand, or which the Allies will employ.

It would be undignified, and it might be unwise, to enter upon the war in a spirit of boastfulness. Yet, while no such sentiment fills the minds of the British people in this solemn crisis of their history, they display a just reliance in the holiness of their cause. Justice and Duty invariably give strength to the arms of those who do battle at their bidding. The confident cheerfulness with which the British people of all ranks and classes enter upon the conflict, and with which they are prepared to support all the burdens and sacrifices which it may impose, is an augury of victory. On looking back to the history of every previous war in which this country has been engaged, we find none of which the causes have been so clear, and the justification so triumphant. Neither do we find any in which the national energies have been so great and our alliances so splendid. In such a war, it is impossible not to feel more than usually hopeful of success. That France and England—without *arrière pensée* of any kind, with the utmost simplicity and singleness of purpose, without any intentions of self-aggrandisement, and solely with the object of defending the right against the wrong, the weak against the powerful, the public law of Europe against an Imperial robber, and the great cause of independence and civilisation against slavery and barbarism—should join their hands, forgetful of all their past animosities, is a spectacle which does honour to our age. It makes the heart of every true Englishman throb with enthusiasm. The same generous ardour, we may be certain, inspires the gallant French people, from the Emperor down to the humblest soldier of his armies. It is almost worth

the cost and misery of a British war against Russia, to know that it will render impossible, for ages to come, a British war against France. The benefits to humanity which may flow from the lasting friendship of two such nations it is scarcely possible for the most sanguine to over-calculate. There was once an alliance of the nations that was designated as the "Holy." Opinions differ as to the correctness of the epithet in that case. None but Russians will deny its correctness when applied to the alliance which France and Great Britain have contracted. They will cement it by generous emulation, and by mutual sacrifices, in days of difficulty and peril. The glory acquired in such a cause will be more splendid than any, however dazzling, which they might have gained in selfish struggles for territory or dominion.

The advisers of her Majesty have done wisely to record that, throughout the whole of the negotiations now brought to a close, the Governments of Austria and Prussia supported the proposals for peace, which were tendered by France and Great Britain. The two great German Powers may be excused for having taken a longer time for reflection than the Western Allies. Their proximity to Russia, and the personal relations of their Sovereigns with the Czar, were natural causes for some degree of anxiety and hesitation. But the day for hesitation has passed. Situated as they are, they cannot remain neutral, however greatly they may desire to do so. Their neutrality is not only a dereliction of duty, but an abdication of their position in Europe. Inevitable necessity will compel them to take their side. To ally themselves with Russia would be no gain to either. Such a fatal resolution might protract the war, but it would not prevent that certain catastrophe—the defeat and humiliation of their friend and confederate. It is for them to consider whether his defeat and punishment would not include theirs. But we cannot believe that those Sovereigns will allow any personal feelings to influence them. The great



STREET SCENE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



nations which they govern are not ignorant and degraded serfs. They are Germans, not Russians. They have no Russian sympathies; and they abhor the knout, as much in the persons of those who administer, as in those who patiently submit to it. Although not so free as they deserve and aspire to become, public opinion is sufficiently strong and enlightened among them to compel their Sovereigns to follow in the rightful course, unless, by despising it, they choose to risk the chances of Revolution. Every circumstance tends to show that the heart of the German people beats in unison with France and England. In spite of all present indications to the contrary, we therefore cling to the belief that the alliance of the Austrian and Prussian Sovereigns with the civilised Powers of Europe did not terminate with the negotiations. They have done nothing as yet to forfeit the good opinion of right-minded men, and we will not do them the injustice of considering them so pusillanimous as only to give a rightful cause the support of their words, and to withdraw it as soon as action becomes a point of honour. It is possible, though not probable, that, as individuals, they may feel inclined to play this part. But we will not accuse them of it. Its danger would be sufficient to deter them, if higher incentives were wanting. We have faith in the influence which the sentiment of their people must exercise over their councils. The savage Russians may believe that the Czar is right, and that his policy is just—but the Germans know better.

Little importance need be attached to the opposition which the Ulemas and Muftis of Constantinople have raised against the firman which the Sultan, by the advice of his Allies, has consented to issue. The firman does not, as was at one time supposed, concede to the Christian powers of Europe the same right to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Ottoman Empire, as was demanded by Prince Menschikoff. But it extends civil liberty to all the Christian subjects of the Sultan, gives them the right to offer evidence in the Moslem Courts of Law and to hold land; while it abolishes the Capitation-tax—an imposition that was felt to be degrading—and assimilates the personal contributions of Christians towards the necessities of the State to those demanded from their Mahometan fellow-citizens. In Turkey, as everywhere else, there is a party of Stagnation as well of Movement. This party, fanatically opposed to all reform, finds its representatives among the Ulemas and Muftis, and bases its opposition upon the Koran. But it is not all-powerful in the State; and, having entered its protest to relieve its conscience, will leave the control of affairs to that overpowering Necessity to which it is part of the creed of devout Mussulmans to yield. Fate is Law with the orthodox of Islam; and, like our own House of Lords in 1832, when they saw that Reform was inevitable, or in 1846, when they found it impossible to carry on a struggle to uphold the Corn-laws, the Ulemas and Muftis will yield at the fitting moment, and allow the State to be governed by the more competent and practical men who have assumed its guidance, and whose counsels alone can save it.

The die is cast. May the war be short, but decisive! May permanent good to Europe flow from the transitory evil! May peace be rendered more secure by its temporary interruption! May retribution speedily fall upon the head of the guilty man who is the sole cause of this great calamity!—such are the fervent aspirations which naturally arise in all hearts at a moment like this. With pious reliance upon the justice of their cause, the British people enter cheerfully into the contest. They do not, like the Czar, invoke the God of Battles to aid them in pillage and in murder. They invoke His Holy Name in support of His holy precepts, and abide the issue with confident reliance upon His over-ruling wisdom. Inspired by such feelings, they may have some anxieties; but they can have no fears for the result.

#### STREET SCENE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE scene upon the preceding page is street life in Constantinople. Close to where the kerb-stone would be, if kerb-stone there were, stands our cobbler's stall. But no margin for the convenience or safety of foot-passengers runs between the houses, shops, stalls, and other fixtures, and the rolling tide of the street. Great cities have their physiognomy as well as individuals; and engravings, pictures, and sketches, into which human action enters as a main element, furnish to the distant reader a peculiar source of information, very different from that derived from statistics, but without which statistical knowledge is, after all, but an impractical guide. Men of business never think that they understand a man because they may have heard his story up to that moment, and may even have verified it by documentary evidence—they want next to see the individual. Yet they would be puzzled to specify what precise additional facts the person's general appearance can reveal. In fact, more than one half of the impressions which govern the proceedings of life defy analysis, and almost elude description. And so with countries, races, and centres of authority or resort. Those who read that a people called the Turks had settled in a very fertile land—one of the spontaneous gardens of nature, amid a thick cluster of commercial nations, with a vast and profitable sea-board, and that this people—these Turks—had made nothing out of so many advantages,—that the land was languishing and the sea idle around them: those who read such facts have a sort of negative knowledge about these Asiatic conquerors. But if they then see the Turks, or even but study lively representations of them as they act, move, and look, in the habits and usual current of their daily existence, that which was but the *eidolon* and skeleton of an idea puts on flesh and blood, and a species of abstract knowledge becomes vivid, realised, and practical information.

There they are, without the tricks and changes of an extraordinary occasion; there they are, as they appear diurnally; no exaggeration in any point, favourable or adverse; it is after nature, a common, a characteristic scene, and a fair study (to recur to our metaphor) of national physiognomy. In the distance a couple of lounging men gossiping at the street corner, one wearing the tarboosh, the other the turban, both fine-looking, lazy creatures; a crowd of white spectres, all sheet except the black staring eyes, and a bit of the hollow nose—women who may see, but must not be seen—counting for very little—having no souls, at least none that are immortal, in the opinion of their lords—moveable property, worth what it may fetch at market, no more; a common man with a basket on his head; a rather Calmuck-faced young Turk, shouldering his way, he also wearing the more convenient tarboosh, instead of the once universal turban; and, finally, the cobbler and the group around him, with a specimen of not the least remarkable class in Constantinople, the street-porters, passing at a swing-trot under a heavy load.

Wherever these stalls are pitched—whether they be the workshops of a cobbler, or the little repertoires of the scent-seller and druggist, or anything else—they are centres round which all idlers assemble to stare, rather than to talk. Staring and smoking are the most approved style of conversation among these lounging street-groups of Stamboul. To stare and smoke in company—that is life, that is society. Our shoe-maker and slipper-mender by no means kills himself with hard work. He does not look like a man who would do so. He is glad to have gazers about him, even though there be not a purchaser among them all. His marginally is beside him; and, without breaking silence, he will put down his work, and pay his sociable attendants a compliment of good-fellowship, by taking a smoke himself.

Even the unkempt-looking porter, who is hurrying with the luggage

of evidently a western traveller to some hotel, carries a cherry-stick pipe stuck dagger-wise in his girdle. These carriers are the Gallegos of Constantinople. They belong to one race, who live in the interior of the country. They leave their wives spinning and working at home, and migrate for some five or six years to the capital, where they accumulate a little money, by doing all the hard work of the streets, of which they virtually secure an associated monopoly. It is a curious and honourable thing in the East, when these poor fellows return to their homes, they invariably find their Penelopes true and industrious, and with a like purse saved. They then often set up a small farm; some of them finally emerging into the condition of petty flock-masters.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The departure of the Prince Napoleon is now, it seems, definitively fixed for the 8th April, on board the *Roland*. The Prince gave last week a grand *déjeuner* to his staff and a large number of his private friends, in the tent which he is to take for his private use in the expedition, and which was for this occasion pitched in the Champs Elysées. A splendid fête is preparing at Marseilles for his reception and that of the Duke of Cambridge.

Notwithstanding the prospects of war, the Mi-Carême has been prodigal of fêtes. On Thursday week no less than 684 public balls took place, to say nothing of the private receptions, large and small, given throughout the capital. At the Court fête the marriage of the young Prince Murat (who is only nineteen, and two years the junior of his bride) and Mlle. Berthier, Princesse de Wagram. The youthful couple were not present at the ball, having started for their honeymoon trip, à l'Anglaise—a fashion gradually becoming adopted here—in the afternoon. The ball, though not a ceremonious one, was very numerous attended. There was no official quadrille. The Empress opened the ball with M. Oscar Lésine, ex-attaché of the Embassy of France at Madrid; she afterwards valed with M. de Castelbajac, son of the late Minister of France in Russia. The Emperor retired as early as half-past eleven; but the Empress remained till one o'clock.

The Horticultural Society of Toulouse has composed a bouquet for the Empress, containing 10,000 violets and 300 camellias, and of which the diameter is upwards of three-quarters of a yard, and the height somewhat more than a yard. The centre is a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of camellias; the whole surmounted by a crown. On the dome appear the initials of her Imperial Majesty in orange blossom and white *paquerettes*.

On Thursday week took place, at the *Salle Herz*, probably the finest and best-attended concert of the season, in favour of the charity of *Les Amis de l'Enfance*. The lady-patronesses ranked among the first families of the French nobility and aristocracy; and the names of Battaille, Roger, Levassee, Samson, Cruvell, &c., among the artists, answer for the merit of the performance, which, independent of the concert, included the representation of a charming little *proverbe* by Madame Berton, daughter of Samson, of the Théâtre Français, and wife of the successor of Bressant at the Gymnase, who has obtained so brilliant a success in "*Diana de Lys*."

It is the intention of the Emperor to pass a portion of the summer months at the Elysée, which he has not inhabited since the days of his Presidency; though that palace, from its position, and the advantage of its large private garden, has always been a favourite residence of his. The works of improvement and enlargement for some time going on at the Elysée are ordered to be executed with all possible despatch, so that it may be ready for his Majesty's reception in the spring.

The Emperor and Empress dined with the Prince Jerome on the occasion of the 20th of March, and other banquets took place in honour of the same anniversary.

The chiefs of the old Napoleon party are endeavouring to organise a grand democratic ball at the Jardin d'Hiver, for the 20th of April, the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I.

A rumour states that measures are to be adopted to examine into the validity of all heraldic titles borne in society, and also to adopt yet more stringent measures than those at present in force, with regard to the wearing of foreign decorations. We suspect the result of such proceedings, if carried out, will reduce the number of *soi-disant* nobility and *hommes décorés* to a very considerable extent.

The Spanish General, Prim, has attached himself as a volunteer to the staff of the Prince Napoleon. An incident attending the departure of the vanguard of the French army from Marseilles is worthy of remark, as being significative of the real sentiments of some of the powers which remain neuter in the question of the war. Not only did the English trading-vessels, as was natural, hoist all their flags, but those of the Dutch, Swedish, and Danish nations displayed a similar demonstration.

The Marquis de Turgot, so unjustly compromised in the absurd quarrels of MM. Soult, *père et fils*, at Madrid, has, we regret to say, suffered most severely from the result, being compelled to resign his diplomatic functions, and attend solely to the cure of the painful and severe wound received on the occasion of his duel with the Minister of the United States.

Last week the Emperor, visiting the works of the Louvre, took a hammer from one of the workmen, and amused himself for some time in cutting the stone on which he had been engaged. In returning the instrument, he accompanied it with some gold pieces.

A new work is about to appear from the clever pen of M. Jule Leconte, entitled "*Mémoires du Temps*." No doubt can exist as to the talent and wit of the writer, and the amusement the work in question will furnish, but it is to be hoped that on this occasion M. Leconte will pay more attention to veracity, and exercise more delicacy and discretion in the details of events and characters than he has displayed on some former occasions—witness his "*Voyage de désagrément à Londres*," and certain other productions, where he chronicles, as from his own proper knowledge and experience, events, circumstances, and conversations which never occurred, coupling them with the names of well-known characters in society, in a most offensive manner. A new journal, entitled *La Table Parlante*, treating solely of occult sciences, is advertised to appear the beginning of next month.

The Porte St. Martin has a considerable success with a piece by MM. Anicet, Bourgeois, and Théodore Barrière, entitled "*La Vie d'une Comédienne*," in which Madame Guyon plays an admirable rôle. The Odéon has a little piece called "*La Laquais d'Arthur*," which, notwithstanding the improbability, not to say impossibility, of the plot, is so brilliantly written, as to obtain a considerable degree of well-merited applause. "*La Promise*," with Madame Marie Cabel, continues to be one of the favourite spectacles of the season.

#### THE FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

The remainder of the 6th regiment of Infantry marched into Toulon on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, the Colonel and two Majors at their head, and their splendid band playing the well-known air, "*Pantant pour la Syrie*." The men looked as fresh as if they had only marched out of their late barracks in Paris, and were evidently much elated on arriving at their place of embarkation for foreign service. There are now 6000 infantry at Toulon, under orders for the Dardanelles; and as there are ships of war more than sufficient to receive them ready in the harbour, a movement is shortly probable. This number would be increased by the arrival of the 5th battalion of Chasseurs of Vincennes, which was daily expected.

A contract is said to have been entered into with the French Government for the transport of 2400 English horses by the Lyons railroad.

#### THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.

On Monday the French Minister of State read to the Corps Legislatif, in the name of the Emperor, a Message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state of war as regards France. The following is a report of the proceedings, given by the *Moniteur*:—

The Minister of State, introduced with the usual ceremony, and, in the name of the Emperor, read to the Chamber the following Message:—  
"Messieurs les Députés.—The Government of the Emperor and that of her Britannic Majesty had declared to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that, if the difference with the Sublime Porte was not replaced in a purely diplomatic position, in the same way as if the evacuation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia was not commenced immediately, and terminated by a given day, they would see themselves forced to consider a negative reply or silence as a declaration of war. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg having decided not to reply to the communication thus made, the Emperor charges me to inform you of that determination, which places Russia with respect to us in a state of war, the whole responsibility of which appertains to that Power."

The moment the hon. Minister concluded, the loudest acclamations arose from every part of the Chamber. The President then rose, and, after having formally acknowledged the reception of the Message just delivered, said:—

"The Emperor may reckon on the unanimous co-operation of the Legislative Body, as on that of the whole of France."

Fresh acclamations greeted the assurance thus given by the hon. President. The proceedings then terminated, amidst reiterated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

At three o'clock the Minister proceeded to the Senate to make the same declaration. It was greeted there, as in the Legislative Chamber, by a unanimous assent, and with the loudest acclamations. The President then said:—

"The Senate gives a formal acknowledgment to the Minister of State of the communication which he has just made in the name of the Government, and which it has listened to with a profound sentiment of the most entire and most devoted co-operation. I think I express the unanimous feeling of the Senate in adding, that it confides fully in the Emperor, who will know how to conduct the war with the ability and energy which have so eminently distinguished the negotiations. The communication of his Excellency the Minister of State shall be inserted in the minutes of our proceedings, and the original shall be deposited in the archives."

The Senate hailed these words of the President with unanimous cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes a declaration granting the spices of six weeks, dating from that day, to Russian trading vessels to leave French ports. Russian trading vessels now in those ports, or which, having left Russian ports before the declaration of war, shall enter French ports, may enter and complete their cargoes up to the 9th of May inclusively.

Such of those ships as may be captured by French cruisers, after having left the ports of the Empire, will be allowed to go free, if they can prove by their papers on board that they were making direct for their port of destination, and had not been, at the time, able to reach it.

The Minister of Commerce has informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that letters of marque will not be granted to American vessels, and that the Federal Government has declared to the French Minister that acts so contrary to the rights of nations will not be tolerated in the territory of the Union.

Russian subjects who may choose to reside on French soil, under the protection which the law extends to every foreigner, have been informed that they are at liberty to do so, so long as they, on their part, respect the law.

It is believed that, notwithstanding the order issued by the Emperor Nicholas, recalling to their own country the Russians residing in France, there are still a considerable number in Paris, who, not having property to be confiscated in Russia, will not leave France, in which they in some sort consider themselves natives. The last Russian Consul, M. d'Ebeling, left Paris a few days ago.

#### THE ALLIED FORCES AT MALTA.

On the evening of the 23rd ult. (last Thursday week) a little before dusk, the *Christophe Colomb*, French Government steamer, having on board Lieutenant-General Canrobert, Lieutenant-General Bosquet, Lieutenant-General Martinprey, forty-five officers, 800 soldiers, and fifty horses, and with the French transport *Mistral*, with twenty-seven soldiers and forty horses, in tow, hove in sight, and ran into the grand harbour of Valetta, about six o'clock. As she passed St. Elmo, the artillerymen and men of the 3rd Buffs and 62nd Regiment manned the walls, and gave a thundering round of cheers, which were returned by their gallant allies. The French soldiers, indeed, continued cheering all the time the vessels proceeded up the harbour whenever a boat with a red coat in it came in sight, and seemed in excellent spirits. These vessels left Marseilles on the 19th, and conveyed the first portion of the French contingent. It was said that at least one steamer would arrive in Valetta on each alternate day till the whole force had passed. General Canrobert, so well known as one of the most dashing and energetic leaders of the *armée d'Afrique*, landed in the course of the evening, and was received by the authorities with all the respect due to his rank and mission. His Excellency, the Governor, invited the general officers to his box at the Opera, where they appeared in full uniform, and were the object of much observation.

The English troops, who number altogether about 11,000, are in excellent health and spirits, and the conduct of every corps, and especially that of the Guards, is most exemplary. Notwithstanding the increased force, and the many temptations which the low prices of wines and ardent spirits offer to the soldier for falling into excesses, not a single charge against the military has appeared on the police-sheet, and the natives continue to fraternise with the new-comers in the most friendly spirit possible.

The commissariat department have been somewhat puzzled to find provisions and accommodation for so great an influx of troops: but, according to all accounts, the officers charged with that branch of the service have done the best that, under the circumstances, would be done.

Since the return of the courier from St. Petersburg, orders have been sent for the immediate despatch of a portion of the troops now at Malta to a point on the Turkish coast, and all the British force will have reached its destination as soon as the time arrives for commencing operations on a large scale with advantage. At present the swampy condition of the low grounds near the Danube would not only tell greatly against the troops in a sanitary point of view, but would render military operations almost impossible.

#### TRANSIT OF ENGLISH TROOPS THROUGH FRANCE.

It is now decided that both brigades of cavalry destined for service in Turkey will proceed to the East via France. They will be conveyed by steam-boat and railway to Paris, and thence by railway so far as Chalons, then down the Rhone by steam-boat to Lyons and Avignon, from Avignon to Marseilles by railway. The distances are as follow:—

From London to Dover	88 miles
Dover to Calais	25 "
To Paris	232 "
To Chalons	238 "
To Avignon	217 "
To Marseilles	75 "
Total	875 "

The British troops will have a grand reception at Paris, *en route*.

#### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Parliament was prorogued on the 18th ult. to that day month. A message from the Lord High Commissioner, addressed to the President of the Legislative Assembly, explains the motive which has led to this step, stating that an address was now lying upon the table of that body for further consideration, containing allusions to foreign politics, with which the Assembly has constitutionally no right to interfere. "This address," says the Lord High Commissioner, "is to be read to me as a representative of the Queen, in a public sitting. If I receive it in silence, I shall be considered as concurring in its spirit. If I oppose it—and I can only do so by reiterating the advice already given in the name of her Majesty, against any participation in the movements of Epirus (with the assurance, however, that her Majesty, together with her allies, will exercise her influence to secure a stable and satisfactory position to the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to place their rights under the guarantee of Europe)—I shall find myself in collision with the Assembly, in a matter relating to questions of much delicacy, which will be constantly arising under different forms."



## PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The news of the crossing of the Danube by 30,000 Russians at Gedshid is confirmed, and later despatches speak of the main body of the Russian army under General Liders having also crossed at Galatz. The reports are very confused, but they all unite in stating that the Russians are in great force in Bulgaria, where they have been actively engaged, lately, in efforts to get up an insurrection. According to one account, 18,000 Russians crossed the Danube from Braila to Gedshid, on the 23rd ult. without meeting with any resistance from the Turks. Another despatch makes the number 35,000. The fact of the Turks not having opposed them is easily explained. Omer Pacha is said to be anxious to tempt the Russians forward, now that he can rely upon the assistance of France and England. In a despatch from him, which appeared in the *Journal de Constantinople* of the 14th ult., he says:—

We have now a force of 30,000 men, with 96 heavy guns and field-pieces, at Kalafat and Widdin. Although the Russians, from sure information, have 30,000 men in Little Wallachia, they have, for all that, lost all desire of attacking Kalafat, and purpose crossing the Danube at other points. If they should really do so, they would render me a great service, by enabling me to give a sound chastisement to these barbarians, who have broken into our house like robbers. But if the Russians do not resume the offensive, I shall undertake nothing important until the arrival of our reserves now on their march; and the season being not very favourable, I shall await the reinforcements of cavalry. Besides that, I shall have the advantage of being able to employ the time that will remain to us until operations on a greater scale be possible, to teach my troops, by combats in detail, how to beat the Russians, thus raising and maintaining their confidence; while, on the other hand, the demoralisation is now at work, that in the Russian army will not fail to increase.

The whole Turkish army of Bulgaria, or very nearly, is now *en echelon* along the line of the Danube: 30,000 men are at their extreme left at Kalafat, and 40,000 at the extreme right, between Schumla and Toultscha. The intermediate space is occupied by the fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria: each of these has a garrison of about 8000 men. The Russians having passed the Danube much lower down, towards Silistria or Matschin, they will most probably reinforce themselves from the corps now round Kalafat; and in that case the Turks will doubtless take the field in Little Wallachia, and act upon their flank and rear. The last computation of the total Russian forces which have entered the Principalities is as follows:—Infantry, 110,000; cavalry, 12,000; Cossacks, 10,000; and the proportionate amount of artillery; or, at the utmost, 150,000 men in all; and deducting 35,000 for killed, wounded, sick, and dead, they have not above 110,000 to 115,000 ready to take the field. 20,000 more may, as it is reported, be in Bessarabia. The effective strength of the Turkish army is calculated at 117,000 men. The proportion of cavalry is doubtless in favour of the Russians.

## THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

The last accounts from Constantinople speak of a Russian naval division, composed of six sail of the line and five steamers, having been seen along the coast of Circassia. The Porte was in great anxiety, apprehending that an attack on Batoum and Cheffketil is intended. The above news had been communicated to the Admirals, and one English and one French steamer were sent to cruise along the coast, which is hardly enough, in the event of their encountering the Russian fleet. Another despatch states that the *Sampson* had returned from her cruise, with information that the Russians were abandoning their forts on the east coast of the Black Sea. Souchum-Kaleh was in flames, and the Circassians were plundering it. The *Furious* was left to gather further information. The vessels sent to ascertain the state of the Sulina channel of the Danube report that it is impassable.

## THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The *Trieste Gazette* publishes reports from Athens, which if true would imply that the Greek Government, army, and people, had joined the insurrection. Besides the General-Inspector Zavellas, who has assumed the command of the insurgents, General Hadji Pietro, the Lord Marshal Colocotroni, the ex-Minister Zaco Milio, Courmoussi, the Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, and several hundred notables, are said to have joined their ranks. The Queen, too, takes the most lively interest in the anti-Turkish movement, and it is considered *bon ton* to eulogise Russia, and rail at Turkey.

The *Journal de Constantinople* brings a formal charge against the Greek Government. It says:—

In the conspiracy which was discovered some time since at Constantinople, having for object to excite the Christian population of the empire, forty-six Greek captains were found to be engaged. They were in frequent relation with their countrymen at Athens and the Russian agents who were scattered over the Danubian Principalities and Roumelia. They had for chiefs at Constantinople M. Caimacam, a superior employed in the Russian Post-office at Constantinople, and Baron Elsnor, who was arrested with some of his accomplices. From the examination into the affair, which is now almost brought to a close, it appears that these chiefs were in direct correspondence with Prince Menschikoff, to whom they announced that the insurrection in Greece and among the Christian populations of the Turkish empire would break out and become general so soon as the Russians should have crossed the Danube. The insurgents were then to massacre the Mussulmans and the Catholics of the European provinces of Turkey. From the arrival of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople up to the moment of the discovery of the conspiracy, these wretches were incessantly engaged in exciting the people to revolt, holding out to them all kinds of lying promises in order to bring them over to their views.

A letter from the Piræus, of the 17th ult., mentions the expected arrival of two Envoys Extraordinary from France and England with the last propositions of those Powers to the Greek Government. It is stated that King Otho will leave Athens and proceed to the Morea, in order not to receive these diplomatists. The Greek Government only exists by name in the provinces. No one pays any taxes; and when the collector arrives, the taxpayer is found cleaning his arms, and he replies to the demand of this functionary by saying, "What do you come for? We have given everything to the insurrection, and we are preparing to join it."

## ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF PARMA.

On Sunday last, at six o'clock in the evening, the Duke of Parma was stabbed by a man whom he had quarrelled with in a wine-shop, and died on the following day. The Duchess of Parma has assumed the Regency during the minority of the young Duke Robert, born July 9th, 1848. The Duchess is the only sister of the Bourbon pretender to the crown of France. The Ministry of Parma is dissolved, and the Englishman, Baron Thomas Ward, has received orders to quit the country and never to return to it.

Although the murder of the Duke does not seem to have been premeditated, a good deal of alarm has been produced by it. The *Courrier des Alpes* of Chambéry announces the arrest there of some Italian emigrants, on whom were found proclamations intended to excite a rising in Lombardy. Radetzky is unceasing in his call for reinforcements. He asks for no less than 60,000 more troops; even the Austrians themselves doubt their own power to maintain Lombardy.

## UNITED STATES.

By the steam-ship *Nashville*, which left New York on the 14th March, and the *Arctic*, which left on the 18th ult., we have letters and papers to the latter date. The seizure of the steam-ship *Black Warrior* by the Cuban authorities had been the cause of a protracted session of Congress. It was understood that the President would transmit to Congress a strong message relative to the affair, accompanied with numerous documents connected with this and other recent illustrations of Spanish perfidy, as soon as the papers could be properly arranged. The Secretary of the Navy had transmitted a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the adaptability of the various mail steamers to war purposes in case of emergency. It was thought impracticable to convert them into war steamers; but they might be made useful in transporting troops and munitions, and also in annoying the enemy as privateers. News from the Great Salt Lake states that the Indians of that region are in such a state of excitement as to render it dangerous for emigrants to cross the country. Walker, the noted Utah Chief, who was instrumental in murdering Gamson and his party, having been joined by the Camanches and Apaches, was about to commence hostilities with the Mormons for refusing to supply him with the same number of wives allowed to Governor Young. Several of the Indian tribes were at war among themselves, and the prospect is, that, unless the Government sends out a strong military force, the people will suffer dreadfully during the coming season.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Bombay* steamer arrived at Trieste on the 25th ult., with the Indian Mail. The usual despatches, in anticipation of it, were received here on Wednesday. The political intelligence is of no moment.

Bermah continues to be invested with dacoits, and the district of Bassein is particularly disturbed by them. There seems no doubt that this system of dacoity, which is almost identical with guerilla warfare, has been substituted for active operations by the Court at Ava, who have been induced to adopt it at the recommendation of Captain (now General) D'Ongoni, the French officer who has recently been drilling the Burmese troops. That is now at an end, however, as the General is on his way to Paris, where his presence is demanded by the French Government, to answer certain charges preferred against him by the British Minister.

In Persia, as far as is known, matters continue tranquil; but Government vigilantly guards against any information being promulgated. On the 16th of February the Hon. Company's steamer *Abar* sailed for the Gulf with sealed orders. Prior to her departure she took in all her stores and ammunition, and mounted all her heavy guns. A small detachment of European artillery also proceeded on board of her.

The misunderstanding between the English Chargé d'Affaires and the Persian Ministers is said to have arisen from a dispute concerning the rights of a private individual who claimed our protection as a British subject. Mr. Thompson at first did not succeed, and lowered his flag in consequence; upon which Prince Dolgorouki, thinking it too good an opportunity to let pass, attempted to widen the breach by offering to remit a crore of tomanas from the debt Persia owes the Emperor of Russia, provided the Shah would immediately send a force of 30,000 men to attack Bagdad. The firmness of Mr. Thompson in the end conquered, and amicable relations at present exist. No accounts have been received relative to the treaty said to be about being entered into by Dost Mahomed, the Khan of Bokhara, and the Russian General at Khiva; but it is said that the troops on our north-west frontier are to be materially increased, and that a reserve force is to be formed at Umballa or Ferozepore.

The news from China is not of much importance. The rebels are still in possession of Shanghai, and the rebel army is wintering at Feoh Lin, 100 miles from Peking.

## AUSTRALIA.

News was received from Melbourne on Tuesday by means of the Overland Mail and the telegraph from Trieste, in fifty-five days. This is the quickest despatch from Australia on record, and shows that powerful steamers, placed on the line between Ceylon and Australia, will make the Overland route the best. The news thus received is forty-nine days later from Sydney than that on Monday last, by the *Sydney* steamer, forty-four days later from Melbourne, and forty-three from Adelaide.

The Melbourne papers state that no striking event had taken since the departure of the previous mail. Mercantile affairs were rather dull, but the general condition of the country was said to be quite as favourable and encouraging as it had been at any former period.

The Constitution Act for New South Wales had passed through committee, and had been read a third time on the 21st of December. The plan of a nominee Upper House for life had been modified to one appointed by the Crown for five years. The Council was prorogued on the 22nd of December till the 7th of February.

There is no intelligence of interest from the gold-fields either of New South Wales or Victoria. In the latter province there had been a revival of the diggers' agitation against the gold license fee and the Regulations Act; but, as the plan of action had not been determined, the congress that leads the movement had recommended the miners to take out their licenses for the next three months as usual.

The works of the railroad from Sydney to Paramatta are progressing rapidly; the men engaged in England had been kept together by giving them the full rate of wages paid in the colony, though much higher than their contract. More labour was still wanted.

The question of railway communication throughout the colony was exciting more attention in Sydney than it has ever done before. A plan for a great trunk line from Sydney to Melbourne has been discussed, but had not been submitted to the public in any distinct form. Since the river Murray has been opened to steam navigation there is a probability of Sydney losing some of its trade, by the wool of the lower part of the province of New South Wales being sent down that river for shipment at Adelaide or its port.

The wages of skilled labourers seem to be quite as high as ever. In Melbourne, carpenters were earning from £7 to £9 a week; masons, from nine to ten guineas; and the compositors in the *Melbourne Argus* office, from £10 to £12 a week. The wages of labourers on the public roads had been advanced from 8s. to 12s., and in some cases, 15s. a day.

## RUSSIAN CARGOES.

The following important dispatch has just been received from Lord Clarendon, in further reply to the representations of the parties interested in cargoes of Russian produce:—

Foreign Office, March 25, 1854.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to state to you that since his Lordship had the pleasure of seeing, on the 20th instant, the deputation of merchants connected with the trade with Russia, his Lordship has further considered the question put to him by the deputation, whether Russian produce brought over the frontier by land to Prussian ports and shipped from thence by British or neutral vessels, will be subject to seizure by her Majesty's cruisers, and to subsequent confiscation in the High Court of Admiralty.

Lord Clarendon conceives that the question will turn upon the true ownership of, or the interest or risk in, and the destination of, the property which may be seized or captured; and that neither the place of its origin nor the manner of its conveyance to the port from whence it was shipped will be decisive, or even in most cases of any real importance.

Such property, if shipped at neutral risk, or after it has become *bona fide* neutral property, will not be liable to condemnation, whatever may be its destination. If it should still remain enemy's property, notwithstanding it is shipped from a neutral port, and in a neutral ship, it will be condemned, whatever may be its destination. If it be British property, or shipped at British risk, or on British account, it will be condemned if it is proved to be really engaged in a trade with the enemy, but not otherwise. The place of its origin will be immaterial; and if there has been a *bona fide* and complete transfer of ownership to a neutral (as by purchase in the neutral market, the goods will not be liable to condemnation, notwithstanding they may have come to that neutral market from the enemy's country, either overland or by sea.

Lord Clarendon has, however, to observe that circumstances of reasonable suspicion will justify capture, although release and not condemnation may follow; and that the ships with cargoes of Russian produce may not improbably be considered, under certain circumstances, as liable to capture, even though not liable to condemnation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,  
(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

ALEXANDRIA, March 18, 1854.—Festivities in honour of the intended marriage of his Highness Abbas Pacha's eldest son with the Sultan's daughter, have enlivened this city for some days past. Illuminations of the principal buildings, and of the vessels of war at present in harbour, took place on the nights of the 15th, 16th, and 17th. It is said the Viceroy's son takes with him forty thousand pounds worth of presents for his betrothed. He is shortly expected here from Cairo, and is to sail in the Pacha's new steam-frigate *Faid Gahed*, for Constantinople. The steam-frigates *Sharkieh*, *Taif* (the only Turkish vessel which escaped destruction at Sinope), *Nile*, and two others, are at present waiting to embark troops at Constantinople. Various rumours are afloat about the war and its possible results. French troops have already reached Constantinople, it is said, in a line-of-battle ship and a frigate. A very large price is given here for horses; many have been bought up and sent to Malta for British officers. The *Himalaya* came in here yesterday in 6½ hours from Malta, just ten days steaming from England; during her voyage she had prevailing head winds and fine weather.—March 19.—Four more Turkish steamers arrived this morning from Constantinople and Syria. Coals for the steamers is extremely scarce here, as at Malta.

AN IMPERIAL CHRISTENING.—The christening of the Grand Duke Constantine's last child, the small Grand Duchess Wera Constantinoyna, which being interpreted is, Faith the Daughter of Constantine, took place on the 12th ult. This young lady was carried by the Lady Stewardess Apraxin, whilst her cushions and coverings were conveyed by General Field-Marshal Prince of Warsaw Count Paskewitch Eriyanski, and by the Imperial Chancellor for Foreign Affairs Count Nesselrode. According to Russian custom, the midwife, the wet-nurse, and the mamma (that is to say, the *bonne*), were placed in the church of the Winter Palace during the ceremony, behind a screen, where a sofa and table were placed for their accommodation. In the evening the city was illuminated. When the ceremony was over, the Emperor, with his sons, Alexander, Nicolas, and Michel, left St. Petersburg for Helsinki, where they arrived during the following night, after having inspected a body of Finland cadets at Friedrichshams on their way.

SEIZURE OF COMBUSTIBLES.—On Saturday the officers of Customs seized a vessel in the Thames, laden with saltpetre and sulphur, consigned to a Russian port. It is understood that the Government intend to enforce the penalties against the shippers.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## COLONEL MOUNTAIN, C.B.

COLONEL ARMINE SIMCOE HENRY MOUNTAIN, C.B., Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces in India, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, &c., fourth son of the first Lord Bishop of Quebec, was born at Quebec, Feb. 4, 1797; received a military education in Germany; spoke and wrote all the Continental, and several Oriental, languages with the facility of a native. Went out to India, as Military Secretary to Sir Colin Halkett; became Aide-de-Camp to Lord William Bentinck; served as Adjutant-General in the Chinese War, where he received three balls through his body. Returned to England with the wreck of his Regiment, the 26th, which he soon made one of the finest in the army; and continued to command it, as Lieutenant-Colonel, till he went out again to India, as Military Secretary to Lord Dalhousie. Was soon afterwards appointed Adjutant-General; commanded a brigade at Chillianwallah, and received the warm thanks of Lord Gough for a brilliant and gallant charge which secured the victory; wounded through the left hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in mounting his charger the next day. Died of fever, Feb. 8th, 1854. Was twice married: first, to Jean O'Beirne, daughter of a former Bishop of Meath; secondly, to Annie, elder daughter of Colonel Dundas, of Carron Hall, Falkirk. No issue.

## LADY JEPHSON.

CHARLOTTE ROCHFORD, Lady Jephson, died on the 20th ult., at her residence, 76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. She was eldest daughter of the late General Sir John Smith, B.A., and widow of Sir Richard Mountney Jephson, Bart., who was for many years Judge-Advocate and Judge of the Admiralty Court at Gibraltar. The present Baronet, Sir R. M. Jephson, is his eldest son by his first wife. William Jephson, Esq., of the Isle of Wight; Colonel Jephson, commanding his regiment at the Cape; Captain Jephson, now on military service in India; Charlotte, married to Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.; Julia, Marchioness of Alisa; and Eliza, are the children of the late Sir R. M. Jephson, Bart., by his second wife—the lady whose death we record.

## CHARLES III., DUKE OF PARMA.

The Duke of Parma died at Turin on Monday, on the 27th ult., from the effects of a wound inflicted by an unknown assassin.

His Highness (Ferdinand-Charles-Joseph-Maria-Vittorio-Balthasar de Bourbon, Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain) succeeded to the Duchy on the abdication of his father, Charles II., in 1849. He was born 14th of January, 1823, and married 10th November, 1845, Louise-Marie-Thérèse, sister of the Comte de Chambord (the Duc de Bordeaux). By that Princess (who has been declared Regent), he leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, Robert, now Duke of Parma, born 9th July, 1848. The Duchy of Lucca was the original inheritance of the deceased Duke's father; but that possession he ceded, 5th October, 1847, to Tuscany, and became shortly after, on the 17th of the following December, at the decease of Maria-Louise, ex-Empress of the French, Duke of Parma and Placenza, which Government he abdicated, in 1849, in favour of his son.

This Prince—Charles II.—was son of Louis, King of Etruria, by his wife Maria-Louisa, Duchess of Lucca, daughter of Charles IV., King of Spain.

## WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH SCOTT BENTINCK, FOURTH DUKE OF PORTLAND.

THIS venerable nobleman died at Welbeck Abbey, Notts, on the 27th ult., at the patriarchal age of eighty-six. His very long life had been chiefly devoted to the improvement of his great estates. In accomplishing this object, he made himself the most practically useful landowner in England, spending his time principally among his people, identifying himself with them, knowing their wants, and endeavouring, in most instances successfully, to supply them. His water meadows at Clifton—a farm within a few miles of Welbeck, in the midst of Sherwood Forest—are the pride and admiration of the neighbourhood, and attract agricultural visitors from all parts of this as of foreign countries. His Grace was eldest son of William Henry, third Duke of Portland (at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and subsequently Prime Minister), by Dorothy his wife, only daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. He was born 24th June, 1768; and married 4th August, 1795, Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heir of General John Scott, of Balcombe, and sister of Viscountess Canning. By her (who died 25th April, 1844) he acquired a very considerable fortune, and had several children, of whom the eldest surviving son, William John, Marquis of Titchfield, born 18th Sept., 1800, succeeds, as fifth Duke of Portland. The late lamented Lord George Bentinck was the Duke's third son. Previously to his accession to the family honours, the Duke of Portland sat for fourteen years in the House of Commons as one of the Knights of the Shire for Bucks. In 1807 he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury; in 1809, succeeded his father; and in 1827 became Lord Privy Seal, in the Administration of his brother-in-law, George Canning. His Grace's last connection with public affairs was his brief tenure of the Presidency of the Council, under Lord Goderich's Government.

## ELIZA, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CLANRICARDE.

THE Countess Dowager of Clanricarde died on the 26th ult., at her residence in Dublin, aged nearly 90. Her Ladyship was third daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, the first Baronet, of Marble-hill, county Galway, and sister of the late Sir John Burke, Bart., M.P. for that county. Her marriage with John-Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, took place on March 17, 1799; and its issue consisted of one son, Ulick-John, present Marquis of Clanricarde, and two daughters, Hester Catherine, Dowager Marchioness of Sligo, and Emily, who married the present Earl of Howth, and died Dec. 5, 1842.

Lady Clanricarde was universally respected and esteemed.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., has been proved under £25,000 personality.

The Earl of Stair's will was sworn under £6000 within the province of Canterbury.

The Hon. Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend's will was sworn under £25,000.

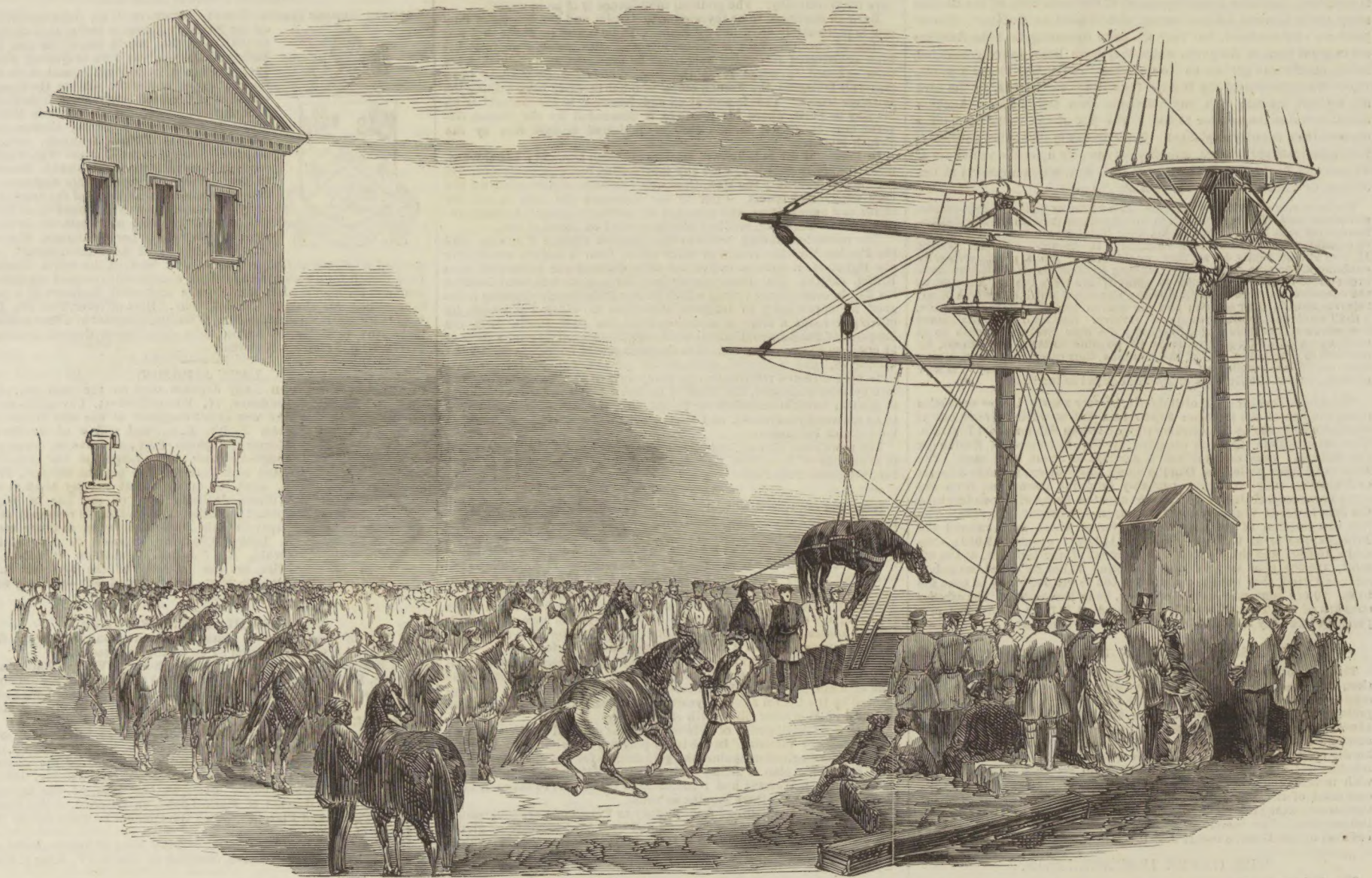
Abraham Lyon Moses, Esq., of Finsbury-circus, died possessed of £120,000 personality, bequeathing £300 to the Great Synagogue, Duke-street, for decayed members; £300 to the Jews' Free-school, Spitalfields; and small legacies to the following institutions:—London Hospital, Jews' Orphan Asylum, German Jews' Hospital, Jews' Blind Society, Jews' Infant School (Houndsditch), and to the Society in London for distributing meat, bread, and coals to the Jewish poor; and bequests to several other societies.

Mrs. Roworth, late of Bath, has just bequeathed, by will, £50 to each of the following institutions:—The Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Jews' Society, Colonial Church, London Irish Society, Malta College, Cheltenham Training School, Church Mission to the Roman Catholics in Ireland, London City Mission—all free of legacy duty.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JENNER.—The sudden death of this gentleman, which occurred from disease of the heart, on the 16th ult., caused a very great sensation throughout the town of Berkeley, where he was so well known and so highly esteemed. Colonel Jenner was the only surviving son of the late illustrious Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; and it is a singular coincidence, that the father fell on the same spot in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never recovered, as that where his son was found dead at the above-named date. Colonel Jenner having died unmarried, the direct male line of that branch of the family is now extinct. The funeral, which took place on Friday week, attracted an immense concourse of spectators.

THE NEW MISSILE.—It has been for some time known that Major Sitwell, unattached, has invented a bullet, or, more properly speaking, an elongated plug, which professes not merely to give the common musket the range and precision of the Minié rifle, but on trial has been found to do so. All practical soldiers have apprehended inconvenience and confusion in war from our troops being supplied with two kinds of fire-arms and two kinds of ammunition, requiring different manipulation. It will, therefore, be of the most incalculable advantage if we can, by means of this invention, at once render our present muskets as efficient in fire as the Minié rifle, and obviate the double inconvenience and danger of inefficiency to which we have referred.—*Naval Gazette*.





MODE OF SLINGING ARTILLERY HORSES FOR EMBARKATION.

#### EMBARKATION OF ARTILLERY HORSES AT WOOLWICH.

THE embarkation of horses is, with inexperienced persons, both a tedious and difficult operation; but the means employed by Captain Paynter's battery at Woolwich Dockyard on the 22nd ult., proved to be alike safe and expeditious—the average time occupied in placing each horse securely in the hold being only two minutes.

The operation is effected in the following manner. The ship being brought alongside the wharf, a strong piece of canvas is placed under the body of the horse, and fastened over his back by a rope; he is then hoisted into the air by a running tackle from the mainyard arm, and

slung into the hold of the ship; when there, he is received by the drivers, who, by coaxing, are enabled in a few seconds to re-assure him, and he is then led to his stall. A strong padded stanchion is placed between each horse; a canvas sling is also passed under his body, and fastened overhead, which prevents his lying down during the voyage, but acts as a great support to him when weary.

On the ship arriving at its destination, if the coast admits of it, the horses are dropped overboard, and allowed to find the best of their way to the shore; on the other hand, should this be found impracticable, the operation of slinging as above described, is again resorted to.

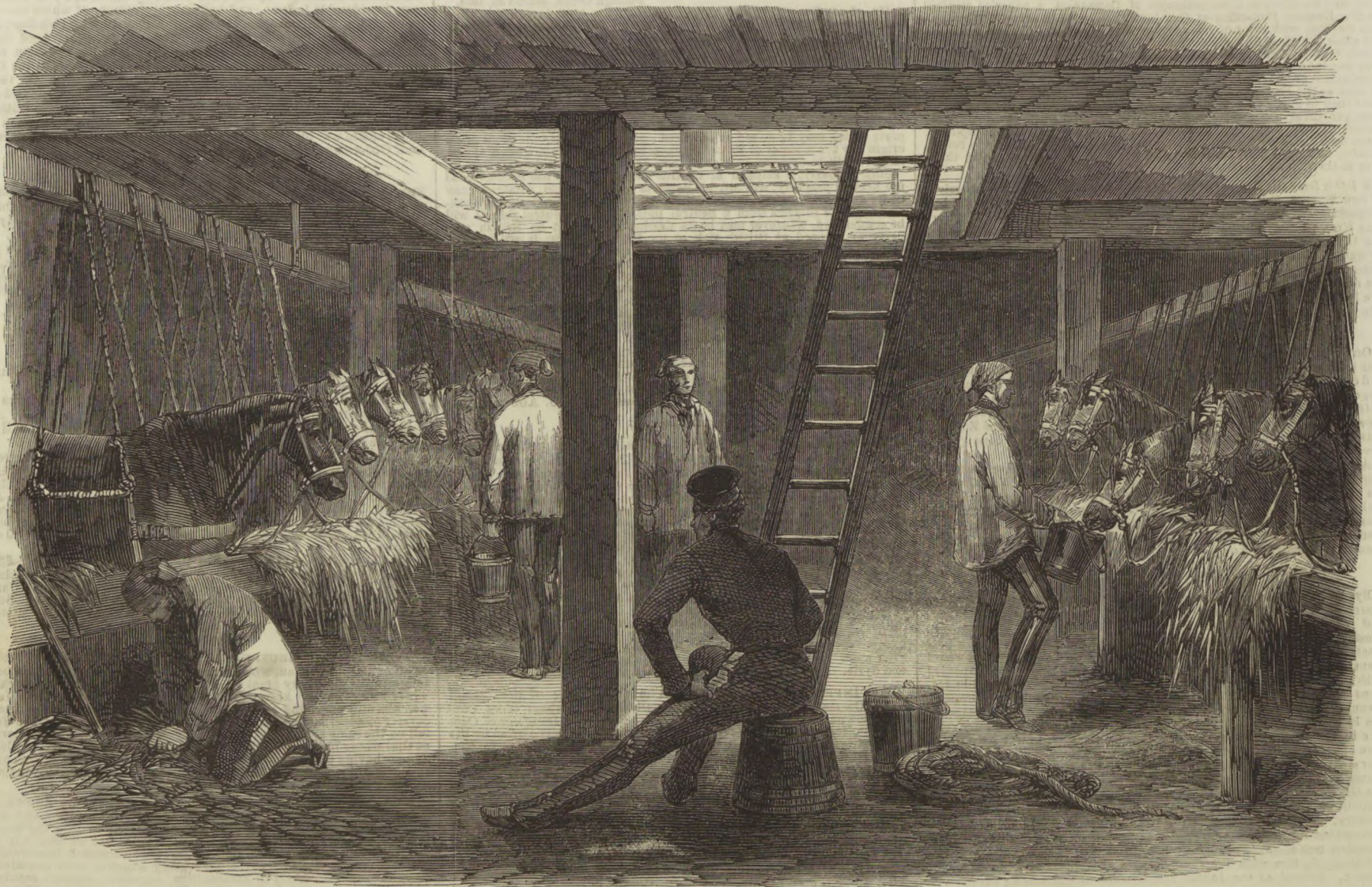
The principal danger in the transportation of horses arises from sea sickness; the horse, unfortunately, from its physical formation, not

being able to vomit, is often attacked by madness, in which case he is bled to death, and thrown overboard.

Three fine ships, the *Palmerston*, *Hannibal*, and *John Masterman*, received on board the whole of Captain Paynter's battery; each ship carrying two officers, sixty men, and about as many horses, besides the necessary guns, carriages, and ammunition.

The Royal Artillery band was present at the embarkation on the 22nd ult.; and it being high tide at about six o'clock p.m., the ships were hauled out of dock, and taken in tow by tugs.

The wharf was crowded with officers of artillery and their families; also the wives and children of the men. Several cavalry officers were present in plain clothes, and evinced great interest in the operation.



ARTILLERY HORSES IN THE HOLD OF A VESSEL.





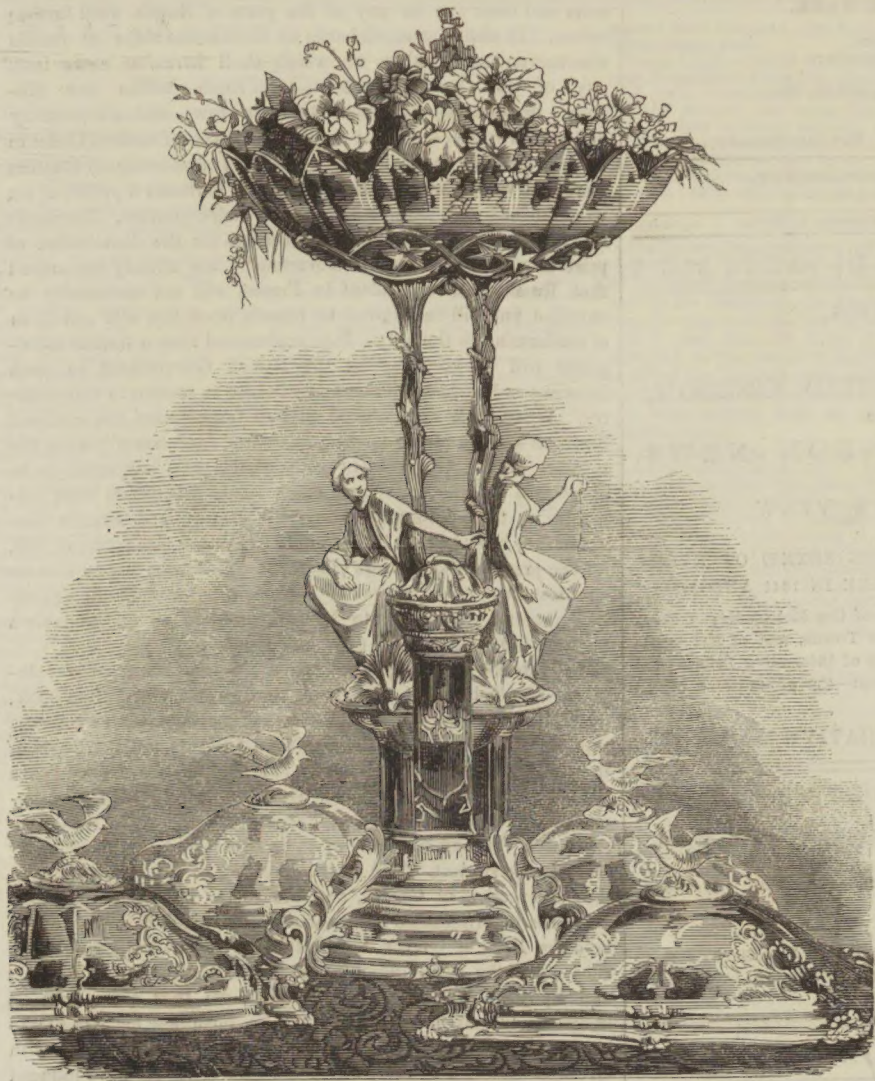


PLATE PRESENTED TO DR. HARRISON.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO DR. HARRISON.

At the last fortnightly meeting of the Directors of the North-Eastern division of the London and North-Western Railway, held in the Board-room, at the London-road Station, Manchester, a handsome Service of Plate—consisting of an Epergne, and four covered Side-dishes (value about 300 guineas)—was presented to Dr. John Gregson Harrison, of Piccadilly, for the valuable services rendered by him during his connection with the Company, as their honorary medical officer for the district. The Plate has been beautifully manufactured by Mr. George Attenborough, of Regent-street London. The Epergne—which is formed of an emblematic group of figures—represents Atropos about to sever the thread of life, with Hygieia interposing to prevent it. The columns—copied from the pillars of the gate in Raphael's Cartoon of "St. Peter and St. John Healing the Lame Man"—bear the following inscription:—

Presented, with other plate, to John Gregson Harrison, M.D., by the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, as a mark of their appreciation of his professional skill, as Honorary Surgeon of the North-Eastern and Northern Divisions of the Company for many years.

Mr. Matthew Lyon, Chairman of the Committee, in presenting the superb gift, addressed Dr. Harrison, and spoke in high terms of his long, extensive, and eminently successful course of practice; the zeal and energy with which he had invariably discharged his duties as honorary medical officer to the Company; and the courtesy and urbanity which he had always displayed in his intercourse with the Directors, and everyone connected with the Company; and especially the uniform and great kindness shown by Dr. Harrison to every individual, of whatever rank or station, whose lot it had been to be placed under his care.

Dr. Harrison thanked the Company for this unexpected mark of their approval of his services, which were far more than repaid by the very splendid testimonial then before him. This elegant and substantial compliment, emanating from the directory of the first Company in the universe, could not be otherwise than highly flattering to his feelings, because it gracefully conveyed their concurrence with his endeavours to promote the interests of this powerful corporation.

The Doctor was afterwards complimented by Mr. Edward Tootal, Mr. Chappell, and Mr. Brook, Directors; and by Captain Huish, the manager; who, with Messrs. Harrison and Cooper, the superintendents, were present on the interesting occasion.



PLATE PRESENTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS OF LLOYD'S.

#### PLATE PRESENTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS

AT LLOYD'S.

This handsome and costly group of Plate, consisting of two salvers, three cups, and five snuff-boxes, have just been presented by the Underwriters at Lloyd's, in testimony of the services rendered by the recipients of the several gifts, to the steamer *Glendower*, whilst on shore near Milford, in September, 1853.

First is a large salver, which has been presented to Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., Pembroke Dockyard, for the kind and prompt manner in which he authorised assistance to be sent to the *Glendower*.

The smaller salver has been presented to Lieut. G. M. Alldridge, Commander of H.M.S. *Asp*, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by him to the *Glendower*.

The two cups, with covers, have been presented to Mr. G. A. Macfarlane, Second Master of the *Asp*, and to Mr. D. Hall, for their able co-operation in the above services. And the five snuff-boxes have been given to Messrs. Morgan, Venning, Hill, Kindersley, and Clark, for their kind and prompt attention upon the above occasion.

The two salvers are characteristically engraved with sea-weeds,



THE ORATORY, AT BROMPTON.—EXTERIOR OF THE RESIDENCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



sea-fish, &c.; the borders being formed of cables, with anchors introduced. The crest of the gentlemen are embodied in the chasings at the top; whilst at the foot is engraved the screw-steamer *Glendower*. The silver cups bear richly-chased nautical designs; and on the cover of two of them is a figure of a sailor. The snuff-boxes are also elaborately chased, and bear on the lid an engraving of the *Glendower*. The Plate has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Sarl and Son, Cornhill.

#### THE ORATORY AT BROMPTON.

On Wednesday (last week) the temporary Church which has just been constructed for the Oratorians, at Brompton, was opened with the accustomed ceremony of consecration.

The Oratorians, it may be as well to explain, are a new branch of the order of St. Philip Neri, in the Roman Catholic Church, erected in 1850, by the Holy See, to preach to the poor, and educate them, gratis. They are under the usual voluntarily-assumed obligations of chastity, personal poverty, and obedience; and have the distinctions of lay brothers, whose offices are somewhat menial; and priests, who perform the higher functions. They were originally located in King William-street, Strand; but have lately removed to a new site at Brompton, which was a gift to the Fathers by two benefactors of their congregation. The ground is somewhat short of four acres, and is bounded on the east by the avenue of lime-trees leading up to the Church of the Holy Trinity; on the north, by its cemetery; on the west, by the ground recently purchased by the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition; and, on the south, by the narrow road, which the Commissioners are about to widen to eighty feet. The original cost of the whole site, which is freehold, was, we believe, £16,000. The Superior in London is the Rev. F. W. Faber; and at Birmingham, the Rev. J. H. Newman, D.D.

Such is the new location of the Oratorians; and it is, perhaps, one of the most rural sites in the suburbs. The new building by no means shows its great size to advantage from the road, as it is erected in the shape of the letter T. The limb from east to west is the dwelling-house of the community, with the instruction and reception-rooms; and the portion which runs from north to south comprises the Oratory, with the Library over it, and the Refectory. The house is plain, with no ornament but a few cement dressings; yet, from its size and excellent proportions, it presents a handsome and imposing appearance, without anything unbecoming the domestic residence of a congregation of secular priests. Some idea of the scale on which the building is executed may be gathered from the following dimensions:—The Oratory, 72 feet long, 30 wide, 29 high; the Library, 72 long, 30 wide, 23 high; the Refectory, 50 long, 30 wide, 28 high; the Corridors of the house, 164 long, 9 wide, 14 high.

Our View represents the principal front, facing the Old Brompton-road. This part is the dwelling of the Oratorians, and is the only completed portion of the extensive range. It is made to accommodate forty persons, and consists of private rooms, domestic chapel, refectory, library, recreation room, lavatory, bath-rooms, lecture and congregation rooms, &c. The whole is remarkably well arranged. The corridors are wide, and well adapted for exercise in wet weather. The grand staircase is of good proportion, and is placed in the centre of the house. The chapel oratory is approached from the house by a sacristy, and a corridor, running parallel with the sacristy. There is an approach to the garden and bowling-green from the hall. A large space has been given up to the Commissioners for the improvement of the old Brompton-road, at the solicitation of Mr. William Jackson, and for the consideration of the sum of £2000, one-half of which he contributed himself.

To the east, and on the site of the future church, stands the temporary church, 181 feet long by 40 wide, and 27 feet to the ridge of the roof. It is built in the simplest manner possible, and of course presents externally no ecclesiastical features. The open wooden roof is left in the church, and is coloured chocolate and blue. This building will contain 1200 persons, and its fine sanctuary of thirty feet by forty will give the ceremonies of the church a very imposing effect. It will be furnished with seats, confessionals, organ-loft, altars, stalls, &c., together with the fittings of the sacristy, for about £3000.

The architect both of house and church is Mr. Scoles, who designed Farm-street, St. John's-wood, and Islington Roman Catholic Churches; and what he has done at Brompton will be no slight addition to his well-deserved reputation. The contract was given to Mr. William Jackson, of Pimlico, by whom the works have been most efficiently executed. The whole has been raised within twelve months.

The house, oratory, and library are stated in the *Tablet* to have been built by the Fathers themselves, who have sunk their money for that purpose. We understand their new church is to be entirely free, with a certain amount of reserved seats, but not let on pew rents. But the Fathers had no funds for the church, for which they have incurred a debt of about £3000; trusting that their friends will assist them in the liquidation of it.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**BISHOPRIC OF SALISBURY.**—Tuesday's *Gazette* contained the order for the *congé d'élire* for the election of a Bishop for the See of Salisbury; and recommending the Rev. Walter Kerr Hamilton, M.A., to be elected to the vacant see.

**PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Deanery*: The Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, M.A., to Wells. *Canonries*: The Rev. J. S. Master, to an Honorary Canonry of Manchester; the Rev. J. Bailey, to a Canonry Residuary of York. *Rectories*: The Rev. E. S. Banks, to Corfe Castle, Dorset; the Rev. G. V. R. Clerk, to Kent; the Rev. J. Day, to Bedford, Suffolk; the Rev. R. Gell, to Kirk Ireton, Derbyshire; the Rev. H. D. Hilton, to Oringbury, Northamptonshire; the Rev. W. S. McDouall, to Ousden, Newmarket; the Rev. T. Sikes, Chevening, Kent; the Rev. J. G. Smith, to Tedstone de la Mere, Herefordshire; the Rev. F. E. Tower, to Elmsthorpe, Leicester; the Rev. A. D. Wilton, to Oringbury, Northampton. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. H. Beevor, to St. Hilary; the Rev. G. R. Mackarness, to Ham, Staffordshire; the Rev. B. Simpson, to Bossall, near York; the Rev. C. F. Smith, to Bishopsthorpe; the Rev. W. H. White, to Kenton, Suffolk. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. S. Arnott, to St. Luke's, Berwick-street; the Rev. E. F. Boyle, to St. Peter's Church, Hamersmith; the Rev. J. Colborne, to Holy Trinity, Painswick, Stroud; the Rev. C. Eckersall, to Lower Beeding, Sussex; the Rev. K. Hill, to Wormley; the Rev. H. P. Leakey, to Trinity Church, Swanes; the Rev. W. Poole, to Hentland and Little Dewchurch, Hereford; the Rev. G. S. Robertson, to Fighthorpe, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. J. Wilson, M.A., to St. James's Church, Preston; the Rev. H. Woodward, to St. John's Church, Duddington, Salop; the Rev. H. S. Wright, to Holy Trinity, Bersted, Lancashire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. A. T. Armstrong, to Ashton-on-Ribble; the Rev. H. A. Barrett, to Langley, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Colborne, to Slad, Gloucester; the Rev. T. H. Jones, to St. Peter's, Croydon, Surrey; the Rev. J. Pilling, to Grimsargh.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.**—Her Majesty's Commissioners have assigned to the above church a separate district, to be called the "district chapelry of St. Andrew, Islington," and to comprise a portion of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Islington, and also a portion of the district chapelry of All Saints.

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.**—A committee has been appointed for the purpose of carrying out a resolution agreed to at a meeting of clergy and laity held at the deanery:—"That steps be taken to testify by some public memorial the reverence and affection entertained for the late Bishop of Salisbury by the clergy and laity of his diocese, and by other friends. That for such purpose no memorial would be so appropriate as the restoration of the chapter-house of his cathedral, since it is well known that this was an object which the late Bishop from the first to the last had earnestly at heart."

**OXFORD.**—**MAGDALEN HALL.**—The Lusby open scholarship was, last week, awarded to Mr. C. H. Hoole, from the Islington Proprietary School.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—By the parishioners and inhabitants of Bexley, Kent, an elegant silver breakfast suite, to the Rev. G. A. Langdale, on his leaving that parish. By the inhabitants of the district of the Episcopal chapel, Kennington, a handsome silver salver, to the Rev. C. Hussey, as a mark of their sense of his unvarying kindness to them. Both testimonials were from the manufactory of Messrs. Benson, Cornhill.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREES.**—From a return just issued, it appears that the duty received upon the degrees conferred in 1853 by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, the Queen's University in Ireland, and the several Scotch Universities, amounted to £8685. The rates of duty are:—Admission of any person to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in either of the Universities in England, or in the University of Dublin, if conferred in the ordinary course of the University, £3; if conferred by special grace, or otherwise, out of the ordinary course, £5; admission to any other degree, if conferred in the ordinary course, £6; if conferred by special grace, or otherwise, out of the ordinary course, conferring any right of election in such University, £10; admission of any person to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in either of the Universities in Scotland, £10.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 2.—1st Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 3.—Richard Bishop of Chichester.  
TUESDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Sun rises 5h. 29m., sets 6h. 38m.  
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day.  
FRIDAY, 7.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Oxford Term ends. Fire Insurance due.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	5 5	5 20	5 40	5 55	6 15	6 35
7 0	7 5	8 20	8 40	8 55	9 15	9 35

#### THE CENSUS.

Nearly ready,

#### THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, Prepared for the

#### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: Comprising

#### A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the

#### POPULATION (DISTINGUISHING THE SEXES) OF EVERY PARISH AND TOWN IN THE EMPIRE IN 1841 AND 1851:

With a Detailed View of the Population of the Metropolis; a Comparison of the Population in Counties and Towns, and of the whole Empire, at Different Periods; and a Variety of Interesting Information concerning the Movement of the Population—the groundwork of all Political Science;

WITH A LARGE ILLUSTRATIVE MAP.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRITHIOF is thanked for his very interesting letter, which shall appear. MARIA (Enniskillen) is mistaken in her facts; and pseudo correctors ought not to expect attention to anonymous communications. A. Z., Barnsley; and an UNDERGRADUATE.—Davidson's "System of Shorthand;" or "Short Sherhand." J. N., Cork.—We have not room.

ERRATUM.—The Bust engraved at page 219 is that of John Graham, Esq., as described in the text; and not of Professor Graham, as stated in the head-line, and that beneath the Engraving.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

It has long been considered probable that Prince Gortschakoff would endeavour to strike a decisive blow on the Danube, in anticipation of the Declaration of War by the Allies. A brilliant victory achieved in this manner by the Russians, might afford the Emperor an opportunity for making peace with less damage to his own sensitiveness, and that of his nation, than after nugatory attempts to defeat Omer Pacha. A movement of the kind has taken place, and the Russians crossed the Danube on the 23rd ult., at Ibraila and Galatz, in two divisions, the one under Prince Gortschakoff and the other under General Lüders. The two divisions are variously estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000 men. The Turks appear to have offered an obstinate resistance to these movements. Eight days previously, the Russians under Prince Gortschakoff were defeated by the Turks in an attempt to take the island in the Danube opposite Turtakal. The Russians had taken possession of the temporary bridge connecting the island with the bank of the Danube, when the fire of the Turks brought it down, and the Russians perished to the number, it is reported, of nearly 2000 men. It is not easy to divine the objects of the Russians in making this movement, or to decide whether it should be considered as offensive or defensive. If offensive, and intended as preparatory to a march through Bulgaria towards Schumla, the Balkans, and Constantinople, it is a bold, but not likely to be a successful movement. Prince Gortschakoff would, in such a case, not only have to encounter the main body of the Turkish army at Schumla, but would incur the serious risk of being assailed in the rear by the reinforcements which the British and French fleets in the Black Sea would pour into any landing-place on the coast. If they advanced as far as Schumla it would be necessary to reduce Varna, before they could hope for victory. How they could reduce Varna, in opposition to the fleets of the Allies stationed in its bay to defend it, we are at a loss to imagine. But, perhaps the movement is a defensive one, as Matchin is a hundred miles nearer to the Russian frontiers than Prince Gortschakoff's former head-quarters at Bucharest.

While hostilities are thus proceeding, the country will learn with satisfaction that the British and French Governments have made an attempt to humanise the practice of war, and to diminish, to some extent, the inevitable horrors that attend it. The same *Gazette Extraordinary* which contained the declaration of war against Russia, contained a notification from her Majesty, waiving, though not positively renouncing, several of the rights which have been hitherto invariably exercised by belligerents; and a *Supplemental Gazette* was published on Wednesday, containing several Orders in Council, prescribing the conduct of her Majesty's forces and her subjects during the continuance of hostilities. By the declaration of the 28th ult., her Majesty, in order to preserve the commerce of neutrals, waives the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war; and also the confiscation of neutral property not contraband of war found on board enemy's ships. The French Government has issued a similar notification; and in this, and all other measures, great or small, rendered necessary by the war, it acts in most perfect union and agreement, both of principle and detail with the Government of this country. The first of the Orders in Council, bearing date the 29th ult., is technically called an "Order of General Reprisals;" and is a formality usual when maritime Powers declare war. It authorises her Majesty's fleets and ships to seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of Russia or his subjects, or of aliens inhabiting his territories and yielding him allegiance, and to bring the same for judgment before the duly-authorized Admiralty Courts in Great Britain or her Colonies. The second enjoins that no ships or vessels belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects be permitted to

enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia until further orders. It also lays an embargo on all Russian ships or vessels whatsoever now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within her Majesty's dominions; together with their crews, and all property and effects whatsoever, that may be on board. The third Order in Council qualifies the second, to the extent of allowing all Russian merchant-vessels now in British ports or harbours a period of six weeks to load their cargoes and to take their departure. The fourth and last Order gives the usual directions for the distribution of prize money. The French Government has already announced that Russians now resident in France will not necessarily be expelled, but will be allowed to remain upon the sole condition of conforming to the laws. It is understood that a similar indulgence will be accorded by the British Government to such Russians as business or choice may induce to remain in this country. When it is remembered that in former wars the civilised States of Europe often expelled, at twenty-four hours' notice, the subjects of the Government with whom they happened to be at war, it will be seen how much more consistent with humanity is the practice of which the British and French Governments have just set the example. Neither Government will, for the present, issue letters of *marque*. It is to be hoped that no circumstance in the progress of the war will force them, against their present inclination, to have recourse to so questionable a mode of inflicting damage upon an opponent.

The interest attaching to the actual commencement of war deprives of much of its importance the supplemental Blue-book, which has just been issued under the old and somewhat irrelevant title of "Correspondence respecting the Rights and Privileges of the Latin and Greek Churches in Turkey." The correspondence dates from the 15th January to the 27th March, 1854, and includes nearly 140 letters and despatches. We have not space this week for any summary of their contents, but will probably recur to the subject. The most interesting of the letters refer to the insurrection in Greece, and are so far important that they prove the determination of the British and French Governments to hold the King of Greece responsible for the participation of his subjects in the revolt against the Sultan's authority in Albania and Epirus. The Greek insurrection, we thus learn, will be immediately put down, and it will be fortunate for King Otho if his kingdom be not a severe sufferer by the collision with Great Britain and France, which Russian intrigues have induced him to provoke.

#### THE COURT.

The week just closed has witnessed an event of greater importance than has occurred at any previous period during the past forty years—the Sovereign having exercised her highest prerogative in a declaration of war against a leading European power. In a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, this fact was made public; and at the Privy Council held on Wednesday a Proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting prizes of war. The ordinary routine of Court life has not been disturbed by this untoward occurrence.

On Sunday last, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Duchess of Kent and the youthful members of the Royal family, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley read the prayers, and the Rev. N. Nowarth preached the sermon.

On Monday Mr. Crowley had the honour of submitting to her Majesty his portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In the evening the Queen and his Royal Highness honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of York and the Hon. Mrs. Musgrave, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Brigadier-General Pennefather, Brigadier-General Buller, and Count Henkel.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. At the Court, her Royal Highness the Donna Anna of Portugal, great aunt of his Majesty the King of Portugal, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. At the Council, a Proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting prizes of war, and Orders in Council were passed giving directions and instructions to her Majesty's Courts of Admiralty.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Craven, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, his Lordship took the customary oaths.

#### THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom (the first this season) on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, arrived soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and were received by the principal officers of the household of the Queen and the Prince.

The Duke of Cambridge attended the Drawingroom, and was received by the Vice-Chamberlain.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Desart, the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Matilda Paget, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal household.

Her Majesty wore a train of white poplin, brocaded in gold, a running pattern of flowers and leaves, trimmed with white tulle and gold blonde and bunches of sweet peas. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white tulle, gold blonde, and sweet peas. Her Majesty's head-dress was an opal and diamond diadem, and feathers.

The general circle was not numerously attended, but the number of young ladies presented was more than usually great.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgumbe as Lady-in-Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Byron has succeeded Lord de Tabley as Lord-in-Waiting; and R. Ormsby Gore, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Bowater, as Groom-in-Waiting.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have arrived in Naples.

The Countess of Clarendon held a "reception" on Tuesday evening, at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary in Downing-street. The Earl and Countess have a dinner party to-night, at their private residence in Grosvenor crescent; and on Wednesday next another assembly, at the Foreign office.

**DECLARATION OF WAR.**—On Wednesday the area in front of the Royal Exchange was crowded with persons, in expectation of hearing the Declaration of War with Russia read, or "proclaimed" with state ceremony, similar to that observed on the proclamation of peace or the accession of the Sovereign. Thus in Chamberlain's "History of London," we read, "on the 17th of December, 1718, war was declared against Spain in the usual places, with the accustomed solemnities, within the cities of London and Westminster." Again, vol. 22, 1730, "the officers of arms, with the sergeants-at-arms and trumpeters, mounted their horses, and, at St. James's Palace-gates, Garter Principal King-of-Arms read his Majesty's declaration of war, and Norroy King-of-Arms proclaimed it aloud. The like ceremony was performed at Charing-cross. At Temple-bar the Westminster officers retired, and the heralds were joined by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and the declaration was read and proclaimed at the end of Chancery-lane, at the end of Wood-street, and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, amid the acclamations of the people. There are similar records of 1744, 1756, and 1762; the recollection of which doubtless caused the assembling of the crowd at the Royal Exchange on Wednesday, when, however, no declaration or proclamation took place.



## PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

## THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

A Supplemental Gazette was published on Wednesday night, containing the following Orders in Council:

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March, 1854—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having determined to afford active assistance to her ally, his Highness the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, for the protection of his dominions against the encroachments and unprovoked aggression of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, vessels, and goods of the Emperor of all the Russias, and of his subjects or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, so that her Majesty's fleets and ships shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, possessions, or colonies, as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof. And to that end, her Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of her Majesty in her office of Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to her Majesty at this board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of England, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods, that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before her Majesty, at this board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's dominions, possessions, and colonies for their guidance herein.

From the Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

CRANWORTH, C.	ABERCORN.	ERNEST BRUCE.
GRANVILLE, P.	ABERDEEN.	SYDNEY HERBERT.
ARGYLL, C. P. S.	CLARENDON.	J. R. G. GRAHAM.
NEWCASTLE.	DRUMLANRIG.	STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.
BREADALBANE.	MULGRAVE.	W. E. GLADSTONE.
LANDOWNE.	J. RUSSELL.	WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March, 1854, Present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia until further order; and her Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo or stop be made of all Russian ships and vessels who soever, now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any of her Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships or vessels; provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any ships or vessels specified or comprised in a certain Order of her Majesty in Council, dated this 29th day of March, for exempting from capture or detention Russian vessels under special circumstances; and her Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March, 1854, Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being compelled to declare war against his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, and being desirous to lessen as much as possible the evils thereof, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Russian merchant vessels, in any ports or places within her Majesty's dominions, shall be allowed until the 10th day of May next, six weeks from the date hereof, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and that such Russian merchant vessels, if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be taken to extend, to Russian vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Russian Government. And it is hereby further ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council as aforesaid, that any Russian merchant vessel which, prior to the date of this order, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in her Majesty's dominions, shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation, and that any such vessel, if met at sea by any of her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

A Proclamation follows, which, after reciting the declaration already given as to the granting of general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of Russia, explains the terms upon which the prizes shall be shared. In the first place, it is ordered that whenever any prize shall have been taken by any of our ships, while acting in conjunction with any fleet in alliance with us, a fair division of the proceeds shall be awarded to such allies. Ships in sight of the prize, "under circumstances to cause intimidation to the enemy and encouragement to the captor, shall be alone entitled to share as joint captors." After having deducted the portion set apart for our allies, if they have been acting along with us, the flag-officer, or officers, shall have one-twentieth of the net proceeds of all prizes, and then, as the proclamation proceeds to say—

The remainder of the net proceeds shall be distributed in ten classes, so that each officer, man, and boy, composing the rest of the complements of our ships, sloops, and vessels of war, and actually on board at the time of any such capture, and every person present and assisting, shall receive shares or a share, according to his class, as set forth in the following scale:—

First Class.—Master of the fleet, inspector of steam machinery afloat, when embarked with a fleet, medical inspector, or deputy medical inspector, when embarked with a fleet—Forty-five shares each.

Second Class.—Senior lieutenants of a rated ship not bearing a commander, under the captain, secretary to the admiral of the fleet, or admiral commanding in chief—Thirty-five shares each.

Third Class.—Sea lieutenant, master, captain of marines, of marine artillery, or of land forces doing duty as marines, whether having higher brevet rank or not, secretary to an admiral, or to a commodore of the first class, not commanding in chief, chief engineer—Twenty-eight shares each.

Fourth Class.—Lieutenant or quartermaster of marines, lieutenant of marine artillery, lieutenant, quartermaster, or ensign, of land forces doing duty as marines, secretary to a commodore of the second class, chaplain, surgeon, paymaster, naval instructor, mate, assistant surgeon, second master, clerk in charge, passed clerk, assistant engineer, gunner, boatswain, carpenter—Eighteen shares each.

Fifth Class.—Midshipman, master's assistant, pilot, clerk (not passed), master-at-arms, chief gunner's mate, chief boatswain's mate, chief carpenter's mate, chief captain of the forecabin, admiral's coxswain, chief quartermaster, seaman's schoolmaster, ship's steward, ship's cook—Ten shares each.

Sixth Class.—Naval cadets, clerk's assistant, captain's coxswain, ship's corporal, quartermaster, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate, captain of the forecabin, captain of the afterguard, captain of the hold, captain of the main-top, captain of the fore-top, coxswain of the launch, sailmaker, ropemaker, caulker, leading stoker, blacksmith, sergeant of marines, of marine artillery, or of land forces doing duty as marines—Nine shares each.

Seventh Class.—Captain of the mast, captain of the mizen-top, yeoman of the signals, coxswain of the barge, coxswain of the pinnace, coxswain of the cutter, second captain of the forecabin, second captain of the afterguard, sailmaker's mate, caulker's mate, musician, cooper, armourer, corporal of marines or of land forces doing duty as marines, bombardier of marine artillery, head krooman—Six shares each.

Eighth Class.—Leading seamen, shipwright, second captain of the hold, able seamen, carpenters' crew, sailmaker's crew, cooper's crew, armourer's crew, yeoman of the storerooms, steward's assistant, ordinary seamen, blacksmith's mate, private and fifer of marines or of land forces doing duty as marines, gunner of marine artillery, painter, stoker, coal-trimmer,

second head krooman, sick-birth attendant, bandsman, tailor, butcher—Three shares each.

Ninth Class.—Cook's mate, ship's steward's boy, admiral's domestic, superintendent's domestic, admiral's steward and cook, captain's steward and cook, ward-room and gun-room steward and cook, subordinate officers' steward and cook, commander's servant, secretary's servant, second-class ordinary seaman, assistant stoker, barber, boy of the first class, first and second class, krooman, supernumeraries, except as hereinafter provided, persons borne merely as passengers, and not declining to render assistance on occasion of capture—Two shares each.

Tenth Class.—Boy below first class—One share.

## THE FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Sir Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen in the *Valorous* steamer on the 20th ult. The Danes were excessively pleased with him for taking off his hat on landing at the Custom-house stairs. Sir Charles paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, and with him proceeded to pay his respects to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is said that the King of Denmark refused to see the gallant Admiral, on the plea of ill-health, but, in reality, from an indisposition to offend the Russian party, which is rather strong there. Next morning Sir Charles returned in the *Valorous* to Wings Sound.

A letter received from an officer on board the fleet, while at that station, says:—

I am now writing to you from Wings Sound, where we arrived after a pleasant passage of six days. Many of the vessels separated from the main body in a fog, that lasted for nearly two days; but we found them all collected here, without accident. We are lying at anchor about four miles from the town of Gottengub, waiting to complete coal and water, before starting for the Island of Åland, which we are to take possession of, if the Russians are not before us. It is not so cold as we expected to find it; but they say the Russians are still shut up by the ice at Riga and other ports. The good people here obtain all their news from England, and seem to be quite in the dark as to what the Russians are doing, for they gave us an English paper of the 12th, as containing the latest news. Boats have to go for water five miles, the thermometer nearly at freezing point.

The Russians affirm confidently that, even if things go well with the allies, only a part of the fleet will be fit for service by the time it gets up to Cronstadt. The sand-banks are numberless; and, in addition to these, they say the ships will have to contend with the Scheeren flotilla, which is likely to be very destructive to single vessels. This flotilla of gun-boats is stationed behind the Scheeren (the archipelago of islets and reef or ridges of rocks which line the coast on both sides of the Baltic is so called), where there is not sufficient depth of water for larger vessels. The greater part of the Russian fleet is at Cronstadt, "which is being fortified so as to bid defiance to all attacks." The island is connected with the continent by means of an artificial dam, which is covered with batteries. The strand batteries which command the channel leading up to the harbour have been doubled; and, before Cronstadt can be attacked, these batteries, which contain 800 guns of the largest calibre, must be destroyed. There are three artillery parks in reserve. A private letter of the 15th, from Stockholm, also speaks of the fearful preparations of the Russians for defence. The Grand Duke Constantine had been a whole fortnight at Helsingfors superintending the works. It is generally believed the first hostile collision will take place at the island off Oesel, which may be considered as the advanced port to Revel. Sveaborg is so protected by sand-banks, cliffs, and strand batteries, that an attack is almost impossible. All the lamps have been removed from the lighthouses, and the buoys taken up, so that the most experienced Russian pilot would be at a loss to find his way up to Cronstadt.

The Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia are still firmly frozen over. Last year the re-opening of the navigation at Cronstadt took place towards the end of April; in 1852, on the 12th May; in 1851, on April 20th; and in 1850, on April 30th. It is said that there is little probability of the ice breaking up this year any earlier. At Revel it is forbidden to light the lamps of the lighthouses, and the destruction of all buoys and other helps to navigation is commanded. Between Riga, Revel, and Petersburg a regular estafette service has been established, and a courier passes at least once a day. In the Gulf of Finland, which is so difficult of navigation for deep drawing vessels, large masses of rock are being conveyed along the ice to the site of the usual sailing channel, so that, when the ice melts, these masses will sink and choke up the channel, which was difficult enough before. All dwelling-houses at Cronstadt have been evacuated by their inmates, and those that are not susceptible of fortification are pulled down, the inhabitants receiving indemnity. It is to be a second defence of Saragoessa.

## CAVALRY FOR THE EAST.

At the present time only eight weak regiments of cavalry have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, for the purpose of acting, in conjunction with the infantry and artillery, against the Russians. This mounted force is numerically disproportionate to the other branches. What may hereafter be determined respecting their augmentation remains undeveloped. Two thousand cavalry apportioned as a co-operative force with 25,000 foot and 2000 artillery annihilates the supposition of immediate necessity existing for the presence of a strong body of dragoons. Doubtless, the authorities have good reason for their proceedings, and time will develop their intentions. The country in the vicinity of the supposed seat of action is flat, and peculiarly adapted for the evolutions of cavalry; and, without the support of dragoons, the rapidity of movement so admirably perfected by our horse artillery, must necessarily be cramped. The regular cavalry of Russia—especially the Guard, are excellently mounted. Their horses are inured to the climate. They could bring many thousands into the field, and would prove no despicable adversaries. Difficulties have been started respecting transport; and letters frequently appear in the public prints having reference to this point. It is affirmed that steamers do not offer the readiest facilities for conveying horses. It is true, they cannot carry so many as a sailing vessel of equal tonnage could stow; but, as the Coldstream Guards reached Malta lately in nine days, ships of equal power might land a quota of cavalry wherever required with similar expedition, and immediately return for more if needed. Should sailing vessels be considered preferable for carrying out this object, there must be abundance of craft available at very short notice, which could promptly be fitted up for the purpose. These, if accompanied by a due proportion of steamers, might, without difficulty, hold their course, avoiding delay consequent on calms and adverse winds. In the Straits of Gibraltar ships may frequently be observed for days unable to proceed on their voyage. Such inconvenience would be obviated by the aid of steamers taking the transports in tow. Probably some such arrangement is contemplated, in which case, little difficulty need occur in carrying as many horses as may be required. Hitherto, Lisbon has been the extreme point at which we have landed cavalry; but, at the period of their exportation from England, the powers of steam had not been made applicable to maritime purposes. The 7th Dragoon Guards and 12th Lancers, when ordered to the Cape of Good Hope left their horses at home, and were mounted on arrival at the colony. Regiments proceeding to India are similarly placed. At the present crisis such a plan could not be followed, since it would be hopeless to expect a sufficiency of horses available for our service on reaching Turkey. No alternative, therefore, remains but for regiments to carry their horses with them. Subjoined is a brief account of the cavalry now under orders to form part of the expeditionary force.

## THE EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS,

Was raised in 1693, and served with marked distinction in Spain, Portugal, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. In 1743 it was conspicuous in energetic enterprise, and greatly contributed to the annihilation of the Pretender's forces. The regiment embarked for the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, and from thence proceeded to India. It did not return home until 1823, having been on continuous foreign service the unprecedented period of twenty-seven years. The dashing gallantry displayed by the 8th Light Dragoons will long be remembered in India. To recapitulate the deeds of daring, so universally acknowledged by the troops with which it served would be superfluous, as it has imperishably stamped its fame. At Leswaree, Callinger, Aungmy, Bhurtore, Ufgulgar, Nepal, Kalunga, and Hattrap, its unsurpassed intrepidity was universally acknowledged. The highly complimentary orders issued by the Governor-General in Council, on the occasion of the regiment embarking for

England, bears ample testimony to the estimation in which it was held by those who had opportunity of witnessing the valour of this chivalric corps. The 8th Hussars bear on the banners of the kettle-drums and its appointments the Harp and Crown; with the motto, "Pristine virtutis memores;" together with the words "Leswaree" and "Hindustan," in commemoration of its services in the East.

## THE SEVENTEENTH LANCERS.

This admirable regiment carries, as a badge, the figure of a Death's head, having the motto "Or Glory" inscribed underneath. It was raised during the reign of George II., and has seen a variety of service in different parts of the globe. The duties performed by the 17th, through a long course of years, were more varied than perhaps before fell to the lot of a cavalry regiment. It was in Germany, and in North America, at Bunker's Hill, and in Nova Scotia. At the action of Brooklyn it was complementarily noticed, as invariably was the case when engaged during the protracted and harassing encounters with the enemy, from 1776 to 1781. In 1795 it was in the West Indies, and occasionally detached parties to serve as marines on board the King's ships. It was present at the capture of Monte Video, and took part in the attack on Buenos Ayres. In 1808 it sailed for India. During the period this corps remained in the East it had a full share of danger and glory, whenever engaged. Anecdotes innumerable are extant, recording acts of individual heroism—almost bordering on romance—achieved both by officers and men of this highly popular regiment.

## FOURTH, OR THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

During the first year of the reign of James II. several regiments of cavalry were raised, and among others the present 4th, or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. It was originally a corps of cuirassiers, and proceeded abroad in 1691, and took part in the battles of Steenkirk and Landen. Throughout the Irish rebellion this regiment was constantly employed. In 1811 it embarked for Portugal, and aided in covering the operations at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. It reaped its share of honours gathered by the British cavalry at Llerena, and accompanied the army of the south to Madrid. On the standards of the regiment are embroidered the Harp and Crown, together with the Star of St. Patrick; also the motto, "Quis separabit," and the word "Peninsular."

## THE FIFTH, OR PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES' REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS.

This regiment, long known by the appellation of "The Green Horse," on account of its facings, was raised in 1685, and was likewise equipped as cuirassiers. At that period the uniform was red and buff, which was not altered until 1717. In 1689 it was employed in covering the siege of Carrickfergus, and afterwards displayed great gallantry at the battle of the Boyne. The regiment proceeded to the Netherlands in 1694. It was present at the siege of Namur, and likewise at the skirmish near Enghien, and the brilliant charges made by this body of cavalry on the heights of Schellenberg, in 1704, elicited high commendation; and its subsequent gallantry at the battle of Blenheim was most conspicuous. At Ramilies, Oudenard, and Malplaquet, the 5th took a prominent part, and exhibited many traits of its characteristic daring. In 1793 the regiment proceeded to Flanders, and shared in the glories of the battle of Cateau and an action near Tournay. It performed good and arduous service during the Irish rebellion, in 1798. In 1811 it sailed for Portugal, and at Llerena it charged and overthrew several squadrons of French, numbering three times its own strength; many of the enemy were taken prisoners, and 100 horses captured. At Salamanca the magnificent charges made by the 5th Dragoon Guards are enshrined in Napier's imperishable "History of the Peninsular War." At the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse further opportunities were afforded this distinguished corps for signalling its valour. In 1814 it returned to the United Kingdom, and is now under orders for active service in the East. The 5th Dragoon Guards bears on its standards the motto, "Vestigia nulla retrorsum;" with the words "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Toulouse," "Peninsular."

## THE FIRST, OR ROYAL REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Bears on its guidons, as a regimental badge, an Eagle, with the words "Peninsular" and "Waterloo." The Royal Regiment of Dragoons was raised by the Earl of Peterborough, in 1661. It was armed with cuirasses, iron head-pieces, long swords, and large pistols; and was first employed at Tangiers, which it reached in the succeeding year. Frequent encounters took place between it and the Moors, in which the British were uniformly triumphant. It gained renown for its bravery at the battles of Sedgemoor and the Boyne. In 1694 it was actively engaged in the Netherlands. The Royal Dragoons embarked for Holland in 1702, and became equally conspicuous for its gallantry in that campaign. From thence it proceeded to Portugal, and—exclusive of numerous skirmishes, and attending the operations of various sieges—it was present in the battles of Almanara and Saragoessa. In 1742 it embarked for Flanders, and served nobly at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It joined the expedition to St. Maloes and Cherbourg; and, when in Germany, fought at Warbourg, Campen, Kirch-Denkern and Grobenstein. The services of this gallant corps were again put in requisition in 1793; and it gained high credit at Premont, Villers en Couché, Cateau, and Tournay. It was afterwards at Busaco, Sabugal, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, besides innumerable affairs of cavalry with the enemy during the Peninsular War. At Waterloo, Captain Kennedy Clark, of this regiment, had the good fortune to capture the eagle belonging to the 105th French regiment of the line.

## THE THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

On their chaos and appointments are inscribed the motto, "Viret in Ætærum," with the words "Peninsular," "Waterloo." The regiment was raised in the midland counties of England, by General Munden, in 1715. The dress originally worn by officers and men was scarlet, lined with light green, with an aiguillette on the right shoulder. It was employed during the Scotch rebellion in 1745. In 1784 the uniform was changed to blue with buff facings; and during the spring of that year the horses, for the first time, were turned out to grass. Two troops were afterwards ordered to Jamaica, while the remainder of the regiment embarked for Barbadoes. The corps was, however, soon reduced to a skeleton, from the effects of the climate. It lost twenty officers and two hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates in six months. The regiment displayed great gallantry and endurance during the harassing warfare against the Maroons in 1796. The 13th Light Dragoons embarked for Portugal in 1810, and highly distinguished itself at Ladoera, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Campo Major, Albuera, Usagre, Vittoria, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and, in fact, throughout the Peninsular War. It proceeded to Flanders in 1815, and was engaged in the battle of Waterloo. The regiment embarked for India in 1819, where, as usual, it performed good service, and returned to Europe in 1840.

## THE SIXTH, OR INNISKILLING REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

The Castle of Inniskilling, with the word "Waterloo."—The Inniskilling Regiment was placed on the establishment of the Royal army in 1690, and was present at the battle of the Boyne; and, in the year following, at Aghrim. It served in Scotland, at Dumbain; and afterwards shared in the glories gained at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Roncoux, and Val. It accompanied the expedition to St. Maloes and Cherbourg, and was present in the actions of Minden, Wetter, Warbourg, Campen, Kirch-Denkern, and Grobenstein. In 1794 the Inniskillings fought at Vaux, Cateau, Tournay, and Bavines; and eventually became conspicuously noted for its heroic bearing at Waterloo.

## THE ELEVENTH, PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN HUSSARS.

Shortly after the accession of George I. to the throne of England this regiment, now styled Prince Albert's Own Hussars, was raised. As may be supposed, the dress worn by the cavalry at that period was widely dissimilar to the uniform of the present day. Few cavalry corps have been more employed since their enrolment than the 11th. It was at the Battle of Culloden, in 1746, and accompanied the expedition to Saint Maloes and Cherbourg, in 1758. In 1760 it was ordered to Germany, and fought at the Battle of Warbourg. It was likewise in the actions of Kirch-Denkern, Copenhagen, Foorwohle, and Grobenstein, and covered the siege of Cashel. The regiment embarked for Flanders in 1795, and detached a small party to the West Indies, of which one corporal and ten men accompanied Lord Macartney to China. Mr. Cannon's spirited descriptions of the numerous actions and skirmishes, where the 11th eminently distinguished themselves, should be referred to for detailed accounts of its noble deeds. The regiment displayed its long-established gallantry at Prémont, Villers en Couché, Cateau, Tournay, Geldermalsen, Walmenhuysen, Egmont-op-Zee, Beterwyck, Alexandria, Rahmanie, Cairo, Pastores, El Bodon, Castregon, Salamanca, Quatre Bras, Genappe, Waterloo, and Bhurtore. There is not a finer light cavalry regiment in her Majesty's service than this well-disciplined corps. The Sphinx is embroidered on its appointments, together with the words, "Egypt," "Salamanca," "Peninsular," "Waterloo," "Bhurtore."





SERGEANT, 8TH HUSSARS.

17TH LANCERS.

SERGEANT, 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—CAVALRY.





1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

11TH HUSSARS.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.—CAVALRY OFFICERS.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## THE ROYAL MESSAGE—WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The Message from the Crown, announcing the rupture with the Emperor of Russia (which we have given in another part of the paper), was brought up by the Earl of ABERDEEN, and read from the woolsack by the LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Earl of CLARENDON gave notice that, on Friday, he should move an answer to her Majesty's most gracious message.

The Earl of DERBY expressed a hope that the noble Earl would take that opportunity of stating the precise objects of the war.

Earl GREY further hoped that the answer to the Royal message would be drawn so as to secure the most perfect unanimity.

## METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS.

The Bishop of LONDON called the attention of the House to certain great evils resulting from the recent measure respecting metropolitan interments. The right rev. Prelate, in the course of his speech, mentioned a considerable number of facts to show that it was absolutely necessary for the Government to give immediate attention to the subject. By the course that had been adopted, burial-grounds had been closed without other places being provided for interments; and thus, whilst injustice had been done to the clergy, much hardship had been inflicted on the poor, and the parishes themselves had been embarrassed; the public health, too, had been greatly endangered.

The Earl of ABERDEEN admitted that the evils described by the right rev. Prelate were such as called for a remedy on the part of Parliament. Great injustice had been done, as well as great hardship inflicted; and, therefore, he cordially concurred in feeling that there was a necessity for some intervention on the part of the Legislature, with the view of providing a speedy remedy for a state of things which was disgraceful to the metropolis.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY confirmed the statements of the Bishop of London, and hoped the Government would, at an early period, take measures for compelling parishes to provide proper places of interment.

The Earl of BARROWBY urged the importance of immediate action, and deprecated the practice of giving effect to minor objections on a subject so seriously affecting the public health.

The Bishop of LONDON said he had not thought it necessary to move for a committee, because he was sure the subject must receive from the Government that care and attention which its importance demanded. At the same time, he was perfectly satisfied with the reply of the noble Earl.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Royal message, which was the same as had been made to the Lords, having been read by the Speaker, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that it be taken into consideration on Friday.

## THE SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Walpole, stated that the Government was not prepared to state the details connected with the irretrievability of the Irish and Scotch poor; but that was no reason why the adjourned debate should be postponed.

Mr. PACKE moved the adjournment of the debate till April 28, so as to give time for the production of the necessary information on the subject of the Irish and Scotch poor.

Mr. WALPOLE deprecated the introduction of imperfect measures. The result of such procedure was well shown in the continued exemption of corporate property from the succession duty, although Mr. Gladstone intended to bring in a bill to effect that object last session, but want of time prevented. This Session, no intimation has been given on the subject of such a bill. With regard to the question under discussion, Mr. Walpole would support the amendment, believing that the whole subject ought to be submitted in a distinct shape before the opinion of the House is called for.

Mr. BAINES contended that the principle of the present bill was simple, and ought to be pronounced upon, without reference to any extension of the principle to the Irish or Scotch poor. Materials existed for solving the question as regards England, but they did not yet exist as regards Ireland.

Mr. R. Palmer supported the amendment, as did Mr. H. Herbert, Sir J. Pakington, and the Marquis of Granby.

Lord PALMERSTON saw no reason why the House should not proceed to decide upon the principle involved in the bill, because there were not materials for fully arranging the details connected with the Irish poor. He admitted that some additional inquiry was needed, not as regards the reasonableness of the change, but with the view of removing unfounded prejudices. It might, perhaps, in the case of Irish paupers, be advisable to have the test of a short industrial residence, say a year or so, in England before becoming chargeable.

Sir J. TROLLOPE would vote for postponement, believing that the measures for the three kingdoms should be considered simultaneously.

Sir G. GREY saw no reason for further postponement of the debate. Colonel DUNNE accused the Government of a breach of promise to Irish members. He would vote for the amendment, believing that if the bill for England be carried, there is little chance for Ireland.

Mr. E. DENISON apprehended that the course taken by the Government was calculated to convert the question into a party one, a shape which it did not assume at the outset.

After remarks from Mr. Maguire and other members, Lord J. RUSSELL replied to the objections urged by the Irish members, assuring them that if the principle of the bill were affirmed by the House, the application of the same principle to Ireland would become irresistible.

The House divided—For the adjournment, 203; against it, 183; majority against Ministers, 26.

The result was hailed with a loud cheer by the majority. The Bribery, &c. Bill, the Bribery Prevention Bill, and the Controverted Elections Bill, were read a second time. The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, the Church Building Acts Continuance Bill, and the High Treason (Ireland) Bill, passed through committee.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

No business of importance came under discussion.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## CONVENTUAL AND MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

On the motion for nominating the Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions.

Mr. BOWYER moved, as an amendment, that the order for the appointment of a committee be discharged; and contended at considerable length that such an inquiry ought never to have been agreed to, and should not now be persevered in, there not being even the shadow of a necessity for subjecting the inmates of these institutions to such a revolting and offensive ordeal. He deprecated exciting religious animosities through the country at a moment like the present, when the utmost union was requisite, and we were on the eve of a great, and, perhaps, lengthened warfare.

Lord LOVAINIE said, the question was not a Roman Catholic question only—it was a constitutional one and a Protestant one, because it was stated that it was possible that persons might be confined in these institutions against their will; and because, also, the wife of a Protestant, if she turned Catholic, might go into a convent, and he would then see her no more.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, no Parliamentary ground had been laid for such an inquiry, for no cases had been adduced in which any persons had been kept in these convents against their will. Looking at the names of the committee, he did not think they were impartially chosen, but were selected rather on account of their extreme prejudices, and would be very likely to ask for power to send for papers, persons, and records, in which case the privacy of those ladies would be very materially interfered with. The question was not a Roman Catholic so much as a religious one. When the Roman Catholics attempted to trench upon the temporal power of the Crown, he interfered, at the cost of bringing down upon him the odium of the Roman Catholics; but this was a totally different question. The Roman Catholics were not interfering with other persuasions, and as he could see no useful result from such an inquiry, and not believing one word of the cock-and-bull stories ventilated in the discussion of the subject, he should vote for the amendment of Mr. Bowyer.

Colonel NORTH stated a case which had occurred at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in which a Miss Fitzallen sought to be released from a nunnery in vain, as a writ of habeas corpus would not apply.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND contended that there was as much reason for inquiry now as there was when the noble Lord called upon him and others to support the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The Popish aggression, which that was intended to put down, had never been retracted; and, until it was retracted, this question could never be set at rest. The object was to inveigle girls who had got money into these establishments; and,

when they got them there, to make them leave their money away from their relatives.

Mr. FORTESCUE said, it did not present a seemly spectacle to the Catholics of England and Ireland, that the Protestants of England should be legislating for them, not merely without their consent, but absolutely against it.

Mr. SPOONER said, the real question upon which the inquiry was founded was that a moral and undue influence was exercised upon young girls to induce them to enter into nunneries, and that by a continuance of that influence they were induced to leave their property to these convents away from their relations. The fact was, that practices were carried on in these monastic institutions which dared not face the light, and hence the opposition to inquiry.

Colonel BLAIR and Mr. PACKE agreed with Mr. Spooner, that there must be something to conceal, or the inquiry would not be so strenuously opposed.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS said, the amendment was unprecedented, for the vote for inquiry was not carried by a snatched division, but after a long debate, in a full house, and by a large majority. The question would have to be dealt with, and he asked the noble Lord when he proposed to do so. They had now monastic institutions by hundreds. Would the noble Lord wait until they had them by thousands? Their property now amounted to tens of thousands. Would he wait until it amounted to millions? He never contemplated dragging ladies bound by conventional ties before a committee of that House; but he did think it was high time to inquire whether their rules bound the inmates and property to a foreign power, and whether, also, there existed any power of imprisoning or banishing the inmates.

Mr. B. OSBORNE would support the amendment, for the purpose of preserving the principles of religious liberty. He would prove that the promoters of this inquiry, of whom Mr. T. Chambers was the unconscious instrument, viewed this motion for inquiry as only the means to an end—their real object being to procure the repeal of the Act of 1829.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that they had ample proof in decisions in the courts of law that there were abuses in those institutions; and then came the question, would they not resort to an inquiry, with a view to their remedy. The Roman Catholics should not resist this inquiry; as, if the surmises against these institutions were false, its result would be to remove the prejudices now existing with respect to them.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN supported the amendment, as did likewise Mr. J. O'CONNELL.

Mr. L. BLAND, as an Irish Protestant, opposed the inquiry, and said the Protestants of Ireland did not entertain the same hostility to those establishments as was felt in England.

Mr. COGAN moved the adjournment of the debate, which was put, after some discussion, and negatived by a majority of 233 to 91.

Mr. G. A. MOORE then moved the adjournment of the House—stating that several hon. members were anxious to address the House upon a subject so important to Ireland.

Sir J. WALSH opposed the adjournment.

Mr. SCULLY threw out a proposition that they might go to a division on the main question, provided Mr. Chambers would not proceed that night with the appointment of the committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought this a fair proposition, which, he was of opinion, ought to be acceded to.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS said he would assent to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. F. Scully.

A desultory conversation ensued, terminating in a division, on which the motion for the adjournment of the House was negatived by a majority of 223 to 59.

Mr. F. SCULLY then gave notice that, on the nomination of the committee, he would move that it be nominated that day six months.

The House then divided on Mr. Bowyer's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 177 to 120.

Mr. CHAMBERS afterwards consented to move the appointment of the committee on Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## THE EPISCOPAL AND CAPITAL ESTATES BILL.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of this bill in a speech of some length.

Sir W. CLAY moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After some discussion the debate was adjourned to next Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired if it was true that Russian vessels had quitted Sebastopol for the purpose of conveying troops to the garisons on the coast of Circassia, and whether, while they were so engaged, the French and English fleets had remained at anchor at Beikos Bay?

The Earl of CLARENDON was not in a position to say if the rumour were true or false, but he would say that the information which he had officially received rather contradicted than supported the truth of such a rumour, to far as it related to Circassia. He had received a telegraphic message that Russian ships of war had left Sebastopol, but had not gone to Circassia. The steam-vessels of the English and French fleets had made a cruise in the Black Sea, but had returned without having seen a single Russian vessel.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether any convention had been signed by France, Turkey, and England; and if so, whether it would be laid on the table of the House?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that such a convention had been signed by England, but, owing to an oversight, had been only provisionally signed by France. When completed, there would be no objection to its production.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir W. SMYTH presented a petition from Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons, of Grays, Essex, denying the charges made against them, and praying for a full inquiry.

Mr. OLIVEIRA asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any negotiations were in progress for a postal treaty with Spain, by which the present high rates may be reduced?

Mr. CARDWELL said, such negotiations were in a state of progress.

Mr. HEADLAM asked whether, upon a Russian vessel being sold to avoid a capture, and purchased *bona fide* by a neutral having notice of the cause of the sale, the sale would be recognised by the British fleet, in the event of the vessel continuing to be navigated by a Russian crew, or in the event of the vessel, after the sale, being navigated by a fresh crew of neutrals?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, in the case named, the sale would be recognised, if there was no reason to believe it was not *bona fide*.

Mr. T. A. MITCHELL asked Lord J. Russell whether the declaration published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the 28th day of March, that "her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war," is to be understood to apply also to British property in the same position, or shipped by British vessels, and to include freedom from seizure on the arrival of the goods in this country, as well as during the transit; and what articles would come under the head of "contraband of war," and be thus liable to seizure?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the right of searching neutral vessels was not given up by the declaration in question. Further than this he would not go, because the questions put were the most difficult to be decided upon that could arise under international law.

Mr. W. PRICE asked Lord J. Russell whether Russian produce, being *bona fide* British property, would be exempt from seizure in neutral or foreign property will be in neutral, or neutral property in foreign vessels; and whether any arrangement would be made by which letters of license would be granted to neutral or British vessels to bring away Russian produce, being now *bona fide* British property, notwithstanding any blockade of the harbours in which such property might be lying?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that if the property was *bona fide* British it would not be liable to seizure.

Lord J. RUSSELL laid upon the table the address which he intends moving to-morrow in reply to her Majesty's most gracious message respecting Russian aggression. The address was in effect an echo of the message itself.

Mr. BAINES drew attention to circumstances in which he was personally concerned as far as related to his position at the Poor-law Board. In framing the Settlement and Removal Bill, he had acted without any reference to Irish paupers, the bill being confined to England and Wales. Within a few days, however, of the second reading of the bill, a memorial was presented to Lord Palmerston from a number of Irish members, requiring that Irish paupers should be put upon the same footing as to removal as those of England. A communication was subsequently made that it was the intention of the Cabinet that this proposal should be adopted, and this communication had been made to the Irish memorialists without his knowledge. He felt much hurt on learning

this, and, although quite convinced that there was no intentional disrespect towards him on the part of those with whom he was officially connected; yet he also felt that there were other considerations not to be overlooked. On looking at the facts, it was evident that there would be much difficulty in the future discharge of his duties, and in the proper conduct of the bill, the success of which he had so much at heart. The Irish gentlemen who had sent the memorial construed the reply to it into a pledge that the removal or non-removal of Irish paupers would form part of the existing bill; while, on the other hand, he was of opinion that the Irish question was not yet ripe for legislation, and that it ought to form the subject of a separate bill. Influenced by these considerations, he, on Tuesday last, tendered his resignation to the noble Earl at the head of the Government; and subsequently he received a reply, in which the noble Earl expressed a hope, in order to avoid public inconvenience that he would reconsider his determination, and at all events remain until it could be seen whether anything could be done to smoothe away the difficulties which he contemplated as likely to arise. Under these circumstances he had referred the question to the judgment of two friends. On receiving the result of their consideration of the subject, he communicated to Lord Aberdeen that, as he could, in the opinion of his friends, remain without injustice to his own character; and as his retirement would lead to inconvenience, he would remain in office for the present, reserving to himself the right of renewing his resignation if he should ultimately find that he could not agree with the views of the Government on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. FRENCH, Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed for himself and his colleagues, all idea of offering a slight to his right hon. friend.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought it was evident that the right hon. gentleman had not been treated with the consideration which he deserved. The Crown was in danger of losing an efficient servant in consequence of the flirtation that was going on between Tiverton and Tyrone.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the manner in which the right hon. gentleman discharged his duties entitled him to the respect of every member of that House.

The subject then dropped.

## THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON called the attention of the House to the circumstances which have led to the proposed increase of the Income-tax, and to the declared intentions of the Government with respect to defraying the costs of the war. The right hon. gentleman referred to the Eastern correspondence, in order to show that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget last year, he must have been perfectly aware of the intention of Russia to partition Turkey; and yet, in the face of that knowledge, he had asked the House to repeal the soap and other duties—a course which the House assented to, in ignorance of the position of our foreign relations. Had the House been aware of the information in the possession of Ministers, it never would have consented to the repeal of those duties.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the financial policy of the Government. The measures referred to by the right hon. Baronet had been followed by unexampled prosperity, and it had not been deemed necessary to increase the burdens of the mass of the people or to add to the National Debt in order to defray the expenses of the war.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed. The adjourned debate on the nomination of the Committee to Inquire into Conventual and Monastic Institutions was then proceeded with, and continued up to the rising of the House. Very little progress was made in the appointment of the committee.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday evening (last week), some discussion took place on the Common-law Procedure Bill, which was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same evening, several questions were put to Ministers relating to the Eastern Question. In reply to Mr. Drummond, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that notes had been exchanged between England and France regarding the objects to be attained by the war, and the means by which they intend to accomplish them. Some discussion took place on the second reading of the Settlement and Removal Bill, which was ultimately adjourned until Monday.

## TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

Orders have been issued to the different departments of the staff attached to the expeditionary force, to proceed overland to Constantinople on the 4th inst. Lord Raglan will remain in London till the return of Sir John Burgoyne from the East, who was sent to inspect the different localities in Turkey where troops could be posted with the greatest advantage. Sir John's return is daily expected; and so it is reckoned that Lord Raglan will be enabled to start off to take command by the 7th of the month. Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans is to command the division under orders for special service.

Another body of troops embarked on Tuesday forenoon at Kingstown, for the seat of war in the East. The body comprised portions of the 33rd, 49th, and 50th Regiments, which, for want of accommodation, were left behind by previous transports. Special trains were in waiting, by which the soldiers were conveyed without loss of time to Kingstown, and on their arrival the business of embarkation was at once proceeded with. Shortly after four o'clock the *Cambria* moved out from the jetty, and took up a central position in the harbour, from whence she started at daylight on Wednesday morning.

The cavalry regiments proceeding to the East through France are each expected to occupy about nine days, after crossing the Channel, in proceeding to Marseilles. As the railway communication between Châlons and Avignon is incomplete, about seven days will be spent on the march, and it is believed that this will be found a useful preparatory training both for men and horses before they enter upon active service.

Captain Hackett, R.A., is to take charge of the photographic establishment which accompanies the expedition. A similar provision is said to be in contemplation for the fleets.

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion-house, on Saturday, when a numerous and distinguished body of guests were partakers of civic hospitality. Most of the members of the Cabinet and of the Government were present. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir James Graham were, however, prevented from attending by illness or unavoidable engagements. In returning thanks for the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Earl of Aberdeen said:—"It is a great satisfaction to her Majesty's Government to be acting with an ally from whom we have from the first experienced the utmost cordiality, truth, and loyalty (Cheers). I recollect that my distinguished friend (Count Walewski), whom I see near me, joined with me last year in the hope of peace. I have no doubt we shall pursue that object together, and by the same means; and, although war may be carried on with vigour and with energy, still I think we must entertain a firm resolution to terminate that war as speedily as it possibly can be terminated, consistently with the national honour." In returning thanks for the toast of "The Foreign Ministers," Count Walewski recalled the words of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, that the time for conquests had passed away for ever.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.—A complimentary dinner is to be given to this Nobleman on Thursday next, by gentlemen connected with our Canadian dependencies. Lord John Russell has consented to take the chair; and among the noblemen and gentlemen who have already signified their intention of being present are his Excellency James Buchanan, United States Minister at this Court; the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Grey, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Durham, Lord Glenelg, Lord Ashburton, Lord Montagu, Lord Stanley, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., Sir George Grey, Bart., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., and nearly fifty other members of the House of Commons.

THE NEW RECEIPT STAMPS.—The time for exchanging receipt stamps rendered useless by the Act of the last session for the new penny receipt stamps, now in force, is limited by law, to the 11th day of April inst., and no claims can be received, under any circumstances, after that day. Receipt stamps rendered useless by the new Act will only be allowed on the usual days for "allowance of spoiled stamps," viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from twelve at noon until two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY.—The branch railway from the Brighton line to the Crystal Palace was opened on Monday, when a special train conveyed several directors and officers of the Brighton Railway and the Crystal Palace, including Mr. Laing, M.P., the Chairman of both companies. This railway diverges from the main line near the Sydenham station, and ascends the hill on the summit of which the Palace stands, terminating in a large and convenient station, which by means of a glass-covered way, communicates directly with the Palace.



TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LONDONERS are becoming less clubbable than formerly. Last New Year's-day witnessed the dissolution of the Erechtheum Club, in St. James's-square; and last Lady-day brought the Coventry Club, in Piccadilly, to a close. The Erechtheum depended for existence mainly on the reputation of its cook; and the Coventry was supported chiefly by young Guardsmen, many of whom are now on the eve of starting for Constantinople. But the dissolution of two clubs within three months is to be attributed not altogether to indifference and to the Autocrat of Russia, but rather to railways, which carry men away from London, and in some degree, to a fashion in such matters; for it is not to be denied that clubs are as much in vogue as when the Pall-mall rage for building commenced under the late Mr. Nash and Mr. Decimus Burton. Our great clubs were never more prosperous, we believe, than now; but it is found that Londoners can do with fewer club-houses than were at one time thought necessary for the clubbable character and likings of Belgravia and Tyburnia.

The Strawberry Hill Eagle, the feathered king with ruffled plumes and flagging wing, one of the best-known features in Horace Walpole's gallery, was sold on Saturday last by Messrs. Christie and Mason, for 530 guineas. At the memorable dispersion by George Robins of the contents of the Gothic Castle—known to every reader of English literature—this eagle sold for 200 guineas. War, therefore, is not affecting art. The ancients, it is said, have left us but five animals of equal merit with their human figures: the Tuscan boar, the Barberini goat, the Jennings or Duncombe dog, the Mattei eagle, and the Strawberry Hill eagle. The Jennings dog was sold in 1778 for 1000 guineas; and it is now at Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire, the seat of Lord Feversham. The high price at which it sold gave rise to a curious conversation between Johnson and a friend, reported by Boswell in his best manner. The talk last week about the eagle at Christie's was scarcely less curious: some would enshrine it in the British Museum; others condemned it to the Eagle Insurance Office, or the Eagle Tavern in the City-road.

There is an impressive passage in old Stow (our chroniclers are now too little read), in which the fearful evils of war, as conducted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are placed before one in very few, but very effective words. At this moment, when we are sending out an army and a fleet at the same time (than which a nobler never left our shores), the contrast between the mode now adopted of manning the navy with that in force in the reign of Queen Elizabeth will be read with interest. Living in warlike times, we have yet to be thankful that this impression system is no longer in force; that the chroniclers of the reign of Queen Victoria have not to record such violent removals as those recorded by the annalists of Queen Elizabeth. Here is the passage:—

The 9th of April being Good Friday, in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, being in Paul's Churchyard, hearing the sermon at Paul's-cross, were suddenly called from thence; and forthwith, by a precept from her Majesty and Council, pressed 1000 men, which was done by eight of the clock the same night; and before the next morning they were furnished of all manner of furniture for the wars, ready to have gone towards Dover, and so to the aid of the French in Calais against the Spaniards; but in the afternoon of the same Saturday they were all discharged. Notwithstanding, on the 11th of April, being Easter-day, about ten of the clock before noon, came a new charge; so that all men being in their parish churches, ready to have received the Communion, the aldermen, their deputies, constables, and other officers, were fain to close up the church-doors till they had pressed so many men to be soldiers, that by twelve of the clock they had in the whole city 1000 men; and those, forthwith furnished of armour, weapons, and all things necessary, were—for the most part that night, and the rest on the next morning—sent away towards Dover, as the like out of other parts of the realm; but about a week after they returned back again, for the French had lost Calais. The Earl of Essex had the command of these men.

Neither Sir Charles Napier, nor Admiral Dundas, we take it, would care for the command of such raw recruits.

The well-known rooms of Sotheby and Wilkinson have been wearing a very different aspect this week from their usual appearances. Instead of being lined with well-bound books or choice water-colour drawings, they are decorated profusely, in every place, with a most important assemblage of examples of ancient, mediæval, and modern art. As the collection will still be on view till Monday, this brief notice of what is to be seen there may prove of use to some of our readers.

There is a revival this week, or an attempt at a revival, of an Authors' Publishing Association. It is true we are told that a class of men who do nothing for literature should cease to be the tyrants of literature, and that the degrading vassalage of intellect to the counter should no longer continue. The scheme is very visionary. For instance, we find in one part of the prospectus the assertion that "no book ever is published (unless at the author's risk) that does not pay the necessary expenses;" a statement of which we could give, in common, we believe, with every bookseller and author (who knows anything of bookselling), many striking examples to the contrary. We have heard it laid down as a safe rule, that any book of which one would be afraid to print more than five hundred copies, is a book not worth printing as a remunerative speculation. It is a mistake to suppose that publishing is a lucrative business. Let us look around us, and see in this great London of ours, how many publishers there are who have made fortunes by publishing only? The great houses in the Row are rich rather from book-selling than from publishing—from their wholesale trade with what others publish and put for th, than from what they originally issue themselves. Mr. Murray owes much of his competency to the skill and liberality of his father; his own income, though no doubt handsome, is less than that of the leading partners in the great houses in the Row. Mr. Moxon is not a wealthy man, though a man well to do in the world. Then, to revert to earlier times, your Tonsons and Lintots grew rich by the Government monopolies they enjoyed, more than by the poetry and prose they put forth. That the class of publishers requires some enlightenment, and, perhaps, in some cases, a little more liberality, we will not deny; but we think that the description of the calling given by a distinguished author, who certainly has had opportunities of seeing publishers at their own houses, is far from true. He calls publishing "a trade more remarkable for the misvaluation of its raw materials than any other." We shall have more to say on this subject, and on the hazard (too much lost sight of in this question) that a good book runs on its first appearance.

Mr. Panizzi's scheme of a new reading-room will be carried out, and that formidable complaint, the Museum headache, and that formidable insect, the Museum flea, will never more be felt. His scheme is briefly this. He is to erect a circular court, of glass, in the open quadrangle of the building—set apart, at present, for cats and sparrows. He is to accommodate three times the number of readers he has now room, chiefly, to annoy; and he is to bring his book attendants, as well as his readers, a great deal closer to the main supply of books. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer has undertaken to find money, and Mr. Panizzi is to have his own way, we may soon expect to have an excellent public reading-room in our national library.

CROSBY HALL ELOCUTION CLASS.—At a meeting of this class recently, a silver inkstand was presented to Mr. Leopold Smart, the teacher, with a few suitable remarks by the committee.

THE PRESENT QUEEN OF SPAIN.—All Madrid is talking of the pilgrimage of the Queen of Spain to the Church of Atocha. It appears that when King Ferdinand VII. was on the point of leaving for Valencia, he proceeded to the Church of Atocha, and offered to the Virgin his Grand Cordón of the Order of Charles III., to which was appended a diamond cross of the greatest value. In 1836 these two precious objects disappeared, and were replaced by a metal collar and cross. Queen Isabella, wishing the intentions of her father to be respected, and desirous to render that homage to his memory, resolved to restore the two precious ornaments to our Lady of Atocha. Such was the object of the pilgrimage performed by her Majesty on the 23rd ult.

MUSIC.

MEYERSSOHN'S "Elijah" was performed at Exeter-hall on Monday evening, by the members of the Harmonic Union, in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, one of the oldest and best charitable establishments in the metropolis. There was a numerous list, having the Queen and Prince Albert at its head of royal, noble, and distinguished patrons and patronesses; and this patronage was not of that sort which consists in giving merely one's name, without either contribution or support, but real and substantial. The professional musicians were not called upon (as they too often are) to perform gratuitously; that is to say, to give their time and talents (which are their money) to an object in which they have no personal interest, while a body of aristocratic and wealthy patrons content themselves with an ostentatious display of their names. They were adequately remunerated; and yet the concert, as we were informed, produced a clear surplus of £1200. The performance was magnificent. The list of principal singers included the names of Signor Belletti (who as the representative of the Prophet, has now no rival), Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, and Miss Stabbach. The chorus and instrumental orchestra were complete and powerful; and the whole was under the direction of the society's able conductor, Mr. Benedict. Notwithstanding the high price of admission, the hall was completely full. Of guinea tickets alone, a thousand were sold, and the lower rates were in proportion.

MISS BIRCH'S CONCERT, on Tuesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, deserves honourable mention on account of the classical character of the selection, as well as the remarkable excellence of the performance. Its principal features were a scene from Handel's fine but comparatively little-known "Semele;" large extracts from Mehl's beautiful sacred drama, "Joseph and his Brethren;" and the grand finale to Mozart's "Don Giovanni," including those portions which, though beautiful in themselves, yet, not being well fitted for dramatic representation, are always omitted on the stage; and therefore, cannot be heard in public, unless in the concert-room. Besides these, there were several choice pieces of smaller dimensions, particularly Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus," and Mendelssohn's "Isles of Fingal," played by a small, but exceedingly select orchestra; Hummel's Piano-forte Sonata in F sharp minor, executed by Herr Pauer, with his wonted excellence; and Osborne's Setet for the Piano and Wind instruments—a most masterly work, exquisitely played by the composer, with Messrs. Nicholson, Rockstro, Mann, Lucas, and Howell. Miss Birch sang the scena, "Ah parlate," from Cimarosa's "Sacrificio d'Abraham;" and Mendelssohn's song, "Now the dreary Winter flies;" Miss Dolby gave Hattori's "Day and Night;" and Mr. Augustus Braham, in the air, "The Child and the Old Man," from Hullah's "Village Coquettes," reminded us of his father's singing, which contributed so much to the popularity of this pretty opera when it was first produced at the St. James's Theatre, and ran fifty nights without interruption. This excellent concert proved very attractive, St. Martin's Hall being filled to the doors by a highly-gratified audience.

A CONCERT of quite another kind, but not without merit in its way, was that given by Mr. Case, at Exeter hall, on Wednesday evening. It was a remarkable specimen of the concert-monstre. Mr. Case had gathered together some thirty solo singers, and nearly as many solo instrumentalists, among whom were several eminent individuals of both classes; and he had, moreover, an orchestra of fifty performers. His bill of fare was sufficient to satisfy the most ravenous appetite for music. It was, indeed, more ample than *recherché*; being a heterogeneous mixture of all sorts of things—of so common and familiar a kind, however, that they stood in need of no previous rehearsal or preparation on the part of the performers. The prices of admission were low, varying from a shilling to five; and the hall, consequently, was crowded to excess; and the audience, though somewhat noisy and boisterous in their plaudits and encores, seemed to enjoy the entertainment mightily. Such concerts as this are not intended for the more musical portion of the public, but for such as, not being in the habit of frequenting the more expensive concerts, are glad to profit by the means thus afforded them of hearing eminent performers and excellent music, which has, to them, the further charm of novelty. They thus receive a great deal of enjoyment, while their taste is refined and improved.

THE celebrated violinist Ernst has arrived in London, after an absence of three years. He appeared for the first time at Ella's concert, on Thursday evening, when he performed the first violin part of a quartet of Mendelssohn, and his own beautiful "Elegie," with which he used to delight the public during his last visit, and which was now found as charming as ever.

JENNY LIND (Madame Goldschmidt) is giving concerts at Vienna with great éclat. This celebrated lady has always been famous among other things for not knowing her own mind, and she seems still to be as unstable of purpose as ever. She has been coming and not coming to London this season half-a-dozen times within the last six months. Mr. Benedict, when he returned from his late trip to Germany, communicated directly from her self her intention to visit London; then it was intimated that she had altered her mind, and would remain in Germany; and now, it appears, she has changed her mind again, and is positively to be here for the purpose of giving concerts in the course of the season.

MISS BUSBY, a rising pianiste, gave her annual Concert, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday evening last. She had a numerous and well-pleased audience; and gave undeniable proofs of her progress in art, as in the good graces of the public. She was, as became her, the principal actor in the evening's performance, playing Hummel's Trio in C major, with Messrs. Molique and Gelder; Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp; Mozart's Sonata in A major, with Herr Molique; and two Solos by Mendelssohn and Weber. Mozart's music was exquisitely performed, warming both the artist and the audience, and giving extreme satisfaction. Herr Molique's performances are well known; but Herr Gelder, violoncellist, from the Netherlands, is, we think, new to London. He played a Fantasia of his own composition, not particularly well, appearing deficient both in strength of arm and general vigour.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

One of the cleverest pieces within our recollection was produced on Saturday—a drama, in two acts, entitled "The Married Unmarried," and founded on a tale of Balzac's, "La Grande Bretonne." The playwright, Mr. Morris Barnett, is certainly one of the most adroit of his class; but in the present instance he has been more than commonly felicitous, not only in the choice and treatment of his subject, but in the selection of his histrionic coadjutors. The scene is laid at Vendôme during the Empire; and the action commences with one Colonel de Malji (Mr. Ryder), who in a soliloquy reveals his disposition. Boldness, dexterity, and military perseverance are evidently his divinities; and the actor looked the man to the life. Never was a character assumed with so much facility, and yet with so much apparent truth. Nor is this result due to any peculiar histrionic skill; it is simply the fitness of the person to the part, as to figure, voice, and natural manner. Sternly imperative, the image of indomitable wilfulness, *De Malji* has no toleration for the submissive virtues of his wife, *Adèle*—a character, again, which was almost as happily impersonated by Miss Heath. Her entry on the scene was prepossessing. Her head and peculiar countenance seemed indeed classical—yet so modified as to be quite appropriate to the period. It was evident that she entered into the part with timidity, but, also, with that degree of preparation which would secure the intended outline, notwithstanding any troublesome interference of nervous unsteadiness. In a young performer, we are, indeed, inclined to look upon this sensitiveness as a favourable condition: its tendency is generally to prevent over-confidence and induce extra care. The condition, comported well with the opening scenes, in which the trembling, patient wife has to support the rude assaults of a husband, who is nothing, if not warlike. He might have loved his victim, as he states, had she but manifested some resistance, and afforded him justification for his conduct: but perpetual surrender without the concession of a victory, proved intolerably inconsistent with his habits and notions. Eagerly he seizes on some ground of complaint, and finding that she had formerly a lover, *Juan de Villain* (Mr. J. F. Cathcart), who still persecutes her, would evidently rather throw her into the way of temptation than lead her out of it. This is a natural trait of character, which, with others, entitles this drama to a higher rank than that of a mere vaudeville; and it should at once be considered as an intellectual play, brief in its development as simple in its theme, but thoroughly legitimate in its class and treatment. The impression is much assisted by the very genial acting of Miss Murray, in a soubrette part, *Toinette*, who is made "the screen" by *Juan*, the better to carry on his designs on her mistress, and who possesses herself of the letter that renders

the Colonel's presence in Paris needful. A former wife, in fact, has laid her appeal before the Emperor; and thus *Adèle* becomes informed of her approaching deliverance. The Colonel, however, returns unexpectedly; and *Juan*, who is now of *Adèle's* council, is hurriedly concealed in a closet. The Colonel suspects the fact, and orders the closet to be walled up with cement, while he, with *Adèle*, proceeds to supper. The situation is most exciting; but is concluded by the entrance of gendarmes. *Juan*, also, is found to have escaped at the back; while *De Malji* is restrained by his captors from doing further mischief, on which he is still intent. This incident produced a strong impression, and secured not only the success, but unequivocal triumph, of the piece. The stage structure is, indeed, very complete, and of itself enough to ensure the safety of a new play; but the present has also the charm of skilful dialogue, and the merit of distinct portraiture. These are the claims which justify our special attention.

DRURY-LANE.

The engagement of Mr. Brooke having been brought to a conclusion—somewhat prematurely, if we may judge from the non-production of two new four-act plays in which it was announced that the "great tragedian" would appear—the manager has prudently turned his attention to the more miscellaneous business of the theatre. A Chinese troupe of histrionic gymnasts appeared on Monday evening: they are respectively named Wan Sing, Yan Gyn, Zin Ban, Ar Cow, Ar-hee, Chong-Moon, Chin-gan, Arling, and Aream, the interpreter. The title of the quasi drama which serves as the vehicle for their marvels, is "The Feast of the Dragon," celebrated in the presence of the Emperor, who is, on this occasion, humorously personated by a dwarf. The athletic and other tricks performed by these conjurers and posture-masters, though not all new, were striking and well done. For ease and agility these Chinese are indeed the rivals of the French artists, and practise the most difficult feats with the greatest apparent nonchalance. Balls and knives are thrown about in all imaginable directions, with the utmost precision and grace of movement. The former are absorbed into different parts of the body, and reproduced at pleasure. Fire is eaten, and the consumed paper reproduced in interminable lengths of red tape, these being next converted into a walking-stick—a trick, however, not very novel. Another feat was more striking, requiring real agility, that of throwing several summersaults with an entire service of china in the hands, under the arms, and between the teeth, without accident. Some vaulting over lofty tables was extraordinary; and the energy with which, in their gyrations, the clowns spurned each other backwards by a kick on the breast was astonishing. The concluding scene of the exhibition—"the Impalement," as it is termed, we shall engrave next week.

ADELPHI.

An occasional piece, entitled "The Moustache Movement," was produced on Thursday. There is no attempt at plot, but the movement alluded to is caricatured by presenting a butcher, a baker, a waiter, and a lawyer's clerk, with the specified ornament on the upper lip. The last-named worthy is personated by Mr. Keeley, and wins the heart of a milliner by wearing a false moustache. This, by a series of mistakes and escapades, he is at last compelled to confess, and divests his lip of the appendage, which he surrenders into the hands of Mrs. Keeley, who, thereupon, addresses the audience in a parody of Rosalind's epilogue to Shakespeare's "As You Like It," in favour of whiskers and beards. The whole thing is the veriest trifle; but, by the aid of good acting, sufficed to please the pit—which, indeed, seemed to be exceedingly amused.

MA RYLEBONE.

A new *debutante* has appeared at this theatre in the character of *Juliet*—a Miss Cleveland, who has lately won laurels, as an amateur, at the Soho. This young lady possesses rare personal qualifications for a tragedienne; and, we doubt not, with a little practice, will prove an efficient actress. Mrs. Wallack performed *Romeo* with a beauty of style that was highly pleasing, and with a fervour of feeling that moved sympathy. Large portions of the text of Shakespeare, usually omitted, were restored, particularly the punning banter between *Mercutio* (Mr. J. W. Wallack) and *Romeo*, which, acted with infinite spirit, was remarkably effective. The appointments of the revival are rich and accurate, and nothing has been spared to render it worthy of the attention it is evidently receiving.

METROPOLITAN-NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Mar. 24	30.295	48.6	29.9	59.9	— 2.5	83	CALM.	0.00
" 25	30.666	49.2	29.0	29.4	— 3.1	81	S.W. & N.W.	0.00
" 26	29.857	56.0	49.0	46.0	+ 3.3	91	N. & W.	0.09
" 27	30.189	55.0	38.5	45.5	+ 2.7	73	S.W. & N.W.	0.00
" 28	30.315	58.5	35.6	46.5	+ 5.5	76	W.S.W. & N.W.	0.00
" 29	30.371	61.9	35.5	48.0	+ 4.8	73	S.S.W.	0.00
" 30	30.284	60.8	39.5	50.6	+ 7.3	74	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.30 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.86 inches by the morning of the 26th; increased to 30.19 inches by the morning of the 27th; and decreased to 30.16 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.37 inches by the 29th; and decreased to 30.15 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.170 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 45.4°, being 2.6° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 32.9°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 20.3°.

The weather throughout the week was fine; but, with the exception of the 29th and 30th, and the latter parts of the 27th and 28th days, the sky has been for the most part overcast. The wind has been in gentle motion only during the week.

Lewisham, March 31st, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The births of 1805 children were registered in the week ending March 25: of these 912 were boys, and 893 girls. The average number of boys in the same week for the preceding nine years' returns were 776, and 729 girls. The deaths registered within the week were 1200, showing a small increase on those of the previous week. These deaths are thus distributed in three periods of life:—614 were children, under fifteen years of age; 351 men and women, from fifteen to sixty years; and 235 at sixty and upwards.

MUNICIPAL DONATION.—The Corporation of London have made a further liberal grant of £250 to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, towards the fund for completing the new building at the Victoria-park. It is proposed to open the hospital for the reception of patients during the ensuing summer; although, it appears, a large sum will be required to meet the heavy liabilities of the undertaking, and which the committee are anxious to discharge before the wards are occupied. The objects of this excellent institution, it is needless to observe, are eminently deserving of the encouragement and support of all classes.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—THE PRESTON ARRESTS.—A public meeting of the operatives of the metropolis was held in St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, on Wednesday evening, to protest against the arrest of Mr. Cowell and the other leaders of the locked-out workmen at Preston, and to take measures for their defence and vindication. The room was literally crowded to excess. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Coningham, barrister-at-law, the late candidate for Westminster. Mr. Cowell, Mr. Newton, and others addressed the meeting, and a series of resolutions were passed in favour of the operatives and their leaders, and pledging the meeting to support them. Mr. Cowell and the other delegates were brought up for trial, at the South Lancashire Assizes, on Tuesday; but the counsel for the prisoners having urged that they had not had time to prepare their defence, the trial was postponed till the next assizes.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—During the past quarter the Society of Arts has received into their union thirty-one literary and scientific institutions and mechanics' institutes. The total number now in union is 348. The following have also been incorporated with it:—The Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in the belief that many of the objects taken up by these bodies might be greatly promoted by united action.

FIRE AT THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—On Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire raged for a short time on the banks of the Thames, at the Pier Head, West India Docks, Blackwall, creating considerable alarm. The fire broke out in the Master's Office and storehouse. The engines were quickly on the spot, but, owing to the combustible nature of the stock in the storehouse, the flames made great havoc. The cause of the outbreak was the upsetting of a naphtha lamp. The Master's offices and storehouse were entirely destroyed.





SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "TWO LOVES AND A LIFE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.—"TWO LOVES AND A LIFE."

Messrs. Reade and Taylor's meritorious drama, thus entitled, continues to be attractive, and fully justifies the commendations which have been bestowed upon it. It is desirable to encourage literary merit in productions for the stage; and particularly were, as at the Adelphi, much account is made of certain theatrical effects. Far are we from undervaluing these; for well we know, taught both by precept and experience, that unless the proprieties of the stage are observed, the best writing may prove inoperative. Melodrama is the skeleton of a play, to which poetical or literary ornamentation is as the flesh and the blood, charming both by its texture and its tinct. Too frequently the ordinary audience of a theatre has been satisfied with the bony spectre, and been terrified and agitated with its ghastly

this, and the other instances, lies in the skill with which the interest is prepared for and elaborated. The whole serves to show how successfully genius or talent may deal with old material, giving new life even to the obsolete, and stamping its peculiar impress on the outworn details of traditional stage-craft, thereby making its own what must otherwise have passed into oblivion as either dull or dead. Thus re-animating these ancient sources of interest again rightfully challenge public attention, and command a legitimate success.

ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT,  
DISCOVERED ON THE SITE OF THE EXCISE OFFICE,  
OLD BROAD STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

PROCEEDINGS were commenced on Monday last for the removal of this pavement, under the direction of Mr. Minton—its destination being, we understand, the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

This relic of the ancient splendour of London, at the time when it flourished as a Roman colony, under the title of Augusta, was discovered about the beginning of last month, at a depth of about fifteen feet from the surface, and about two feet lower than the foundations of Gresham-house, on the site of which the Excise-office was built. The extent of the pavement comprises a square of twenty-eight feet. It is composed in a geometrical pattern of broad blue lines, forming intersections of octagon and lozenge compartments. The octagon figures are bordered with a cable pattern, shaded with grey, and interlaced with a square border, shaded with red and yellow. In the centres, within a ring, are expanded flowers, shaded in red, yellow, and grey; the double row of leaves radiating from a figure called a true-love knot alternately with a figure something like the tiger lily. Between the octagon figures are square compartments bearing various devices: that in the centre of the pavement being decorated with the figure of Ariadne, or a Bacchant, reclining on the back of a panther, the remains of which indicate spirited action; but only the fore paws, one of the hind paws, and the tail remain. Over the head of the figure floats a light drapery, forming an arch, which she retains with the right hand, while the left appears to have rested on the panther's neck. Another square contains a two-handled vase. In the demi-octagons, at the sides of the pattern, are lunettes, one of which contains a fan ornament; another, a bowl, crowned with flowers. The lozenge intersections are variously embellished with the figures of leaves, shells, true-love knots, chequers, and an ornament shaped like a dice-box. At the corners of the pattern are true-love knots. Surrounding this pattern there is a broad border, composed of a cable pattern, broad bands of blue and white alternately; then a broad enclosure of a floral scroll; and beyond this an edge of demi-lozenges in alternate blue and white. An outer border, composed of plain red tesserae, surrounds the whole.

The ground of the pavement is white, and the other colours are a scale of full red, yellow, and a bluish grey; agreeing with the description by Lucretius of the decorations of a Roman theatre—

The theatre, whose awnings broad,  
Bedued with crimson, yellow, or the tint of steel cerulean.

This pavement is evidently of late workmanship, but it is probable that, on its removal, another, or vestiges of another of earlier date will be found. This is indicated by an edge which appears at about a foot lower, and is to be perceived a little off at the side. Various Roman and mediæval articles have been turned up in the same excavation, among these are a silver denarius of Hadrian, several copper coins of Constantine, a small copper coin, bearing on the reverse the figures of Romulus and Remus suckled by the traditional wolf under the fig-tree, at the foot of the Palatine hill; and several Roman and mediæval tiles, a small glass of a fine blue colour, and fragments of Roman and mediæval pottery and mediæval coins. Several tradesmen's tokens were likewise picked up.

About the same time with the discovery in Broad-street, a large deposit of Roman debris was found, in an excavation upon the site of the Church of St. Benet's Fink, in Threadneedle-street; consisting of Roman tiles, blue tiles, fragments of pottery of the black, pale, and red Samian fabrics; glass, &c. Among which were a ass' horns, a horse's skull, and a quantity of red tesserae, were also found; together with some other mediæval remains. Fragments of two ancient stone coffin-lids were turned up—the most ancient of which bears on the side of a circular-headed cross an ornament of interlaced work, similar to that used in Saxon ornamentation. It is figured in the accompanying Engraving.



FRAGMENT OF AN ANCIENT STONE COFFIN-LID, FOUND IN THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

This slab was found at a depth of ten feet. The other was discovered five feet lower. It bears a trefoil-headed cross; and on the edge of the stone is an inscription, in characters of the thirteenth century, which appears to have read as follows:—

LEM:BRVN:PRIDE:PATER:R

(Of your charity for the soul of William Brun pray a paternoster.)



doings, by which such audience has heretofore, at any rate, been strongly moved and excited, though the cultivated taste has been outraged. The general enlightenment of the people is now no longer content with such meagre stage exhibitions; and hence the most popular of theatres is becoming every day more classical in its entertainments. The scenery and appointments, at the same time, judiciously receive the same attention as ever, as may be witnessed by the illustration herewith presented. The scene is that of Bardsea Hole by moonlight—the rendezvous for the Jacobite conspirators, whither the poor schoolmaster John Daw (Mr. Keeley) is compelled to journey by Father Radcliffe (Mr. Webster), much against the grain, in dread of the pistol which he believes to be levelled at his head behind. Here the gentlemen of the northern counties consult as to the best means of promoting the Pretender's claims, and renew their oaths of fidelity to his cause. But all is in vain. The troops of the Duke of Cumberland are upon their track, and they are taken in the snare. Like the other incidents of this drama, there is not much novelty in the situation just described. The merit in

PART OF A ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT FOUND UPON THE SITE OF THE EXCISE-OFFICE, OLD BROAD-STREET.



## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists opened on Monday last. The works exhibited, inclusive of water colour paintings, and a few pieces of sculpture, are 750 in number; about the usual quantity. In merit we are sorry to say that we cannot acknowledge any improvement upon the stock of many previous seasons. Why this is we will not undertake to say; albeit we have our own suspicions upon the subject. The fact is notorious, that the time is gone by when the artist shared the poet's penury and neglect; and, when both laboured at their calling for their arts' sake, and in pursuit of the bubble reputation—whether posthumous, or not, they little cared. The Art-Unions have provided a large market for works of pictorial decoration, and the artists of our day demand and obtain prices for their works which the Wilsons, Hogarths, Morlands, and Barrys, of an age gone by, would have most incredulously stared at; and yet, in return for all the money encouragement bestowed upon them, it must be asserted that artists have done little, very little, for the advancement of art. They have ceased to share the poet's penury; have they also ceased to share the poet's heart-engrossing and all-enduring enthusiasm? We fear so.

'Tis true, 'tis pity;  
And pity 'tis 'tis true!

Looking round upon the walls of the present Exhibition, we see, for the most part, as on too many previous occasions, a class of works apparently designedly adapted to the mearest capacities; works which, when they pass beyond the range of the ordinary platitudes of every-day performance and experience, seem to have been composed with the hope of commanding attention simply by their extravagance. Why is this? again we ask. Are the annual subsidies from the Art-Unions, to say nothing of those from individual collectors, not sufficient to maintain art with dignity in its decent province; or are those emoluments disposed of so capriciously, by ignorant patrons, that art must forsake its high purpose to pander to their humble tastes? From whatever cause it springs, the fact is undeniable that, since the existence of Art-Unions, and since the growing taste for pictorial decorations, the prices of pictures have gone up, and the character of art has gone down.

The first work that attracts attention in the present collection—attracting by its extraordinary size, and its extravagant aspect—is "The Golden Age" (227), by J. P. Pettitt. Mr. Pettitt has for some years been in search of the marvellous in effect, no matter at what cost obtained; and he has here succeeded in obtaining it in unprecedented amount, by the simple process of outraging every principle of art; composition, grouping, light and shade,



"GOLDEN-AGE."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.

tone—all, all sacrificed to the puerile idea of realising an archaeological representation of the supposed economy of the Court of the renowned Nebuchadnezzar (after Daniel, chapter iii.); the idea of which, however, has been palpably taken from Mr. Kean's recently produced archaeological representation of the Court of Sardanapalus, as described by Mr. Layard. The minutiae of costume, armour, and furniture, are the same in both; the wooden stiff out of the figures the same also; so also the sappy atmosphere in both. One principal point of ambition with Mr. Pettitt was to represent the setting sun in the back of his picture, its splendid rays being killed—or, rather the shadow attributable to its rays, neutralised—by the blaze of numberless lamps in the foreground; so that we have a large canvas without a single cool spot for the eye to repose upon, a single indication of atmosphere to help us breathe again after the first shock of astonishment is over. The whole affair looks like the lid of an enormous Chinese tea-chest; and the numberless figures and details, which are repeated throughout with unexampled monotony, must have taken many months' labour of many hands to execute. For the sake of art and of critics, to whom such things are no sincere, we sincerely trust that no Art-Union patron may come forward to purchase this absurd production; but that the artist, in after-contemplation of it, may learn that there is a limit to human folly and human endurance.

Hurleston, the President, exhibits nine pictures, amongst which portraits and Spanish girls, as usual, predominate; but one of which at least aims at the higher attributes of art. His "Columbus" picture of last year elicited from ourselves and others well-merited commendation; and if we cannot speak so highly of the "Last Sigh of the Moor" (178), in the present Exhibition, it is not because we do not recognise in its production an equally creditable ambition for high achievement as in its predecessor, but because in artistic accomplishment it is not so happy. The story represented is that of Boabdil, the last Moorish King of Granada, who, after his overthrow, traversing the route of the Alpujarras, pauses upon a rocky eminence to contemplate the scenes of his departed greatness. His heart is subdued by misfortune, and he gives way to grief; when his intrepid Sultana, Ayxa la Horra, amiably upbraids him with the remark, "You do well to grieve as a woman for what you failed to defend like a man." The subject is disagreeable—like most subjects, indeed, in which strong-minded women are introduced; but it has not been exaggerated in the hands of Mr. Hurleston. The figure and expression of Boabdil are well studied and picturesque in themselves; those of Ayxa expressive, without being repulsive;



"THE THREE RAVENS."—PAINTED BY D. W. DEANE AND T. EARL.



while the two attendant females weeping sympathise well with the story. The drawing throughout is good, and the colouring massive, but hardly laid on, and, as a whole, wanting in harmony. Amongst the artist's other works, "A Jewess of Barbary" (300), a capital study, pleases us the most.

Salter has only four pictures this year, amongst which is a Judith (110), conceived in the higher school of art. There is much grandeur and severity about the head; and the attitude is that of determined purpose. The figure, however, is of herculean physique, which was hardly necessary to realise the poetical conception of the character. Raphael treated it differently, uniting exquisite beauty with the nervous fortitude and resignation of a heroine fated to the performance of daring deeds of mighty import. Still, however, Mr. Salter was not to blame because he chose to follow out an idea of his own, rather than work upon the model of others. We must add that the drapery is disposed with much freedom, and the colouring well studied, and generally effective. The little group, "Freedom to the Slave" (45), is a pretty little subject, treated with great taste and brilliancy of colouring. Of this artist's other two works, one is a Portrait; the other, a study of an Italian Girl at a Well.

Immediately over Mr. Hurleston's picture of "Boabdil" is a work of considerable merit, the joint production of D. W. Deane and T. Earl, entitled the "Three Ravens" (177), founded upon the celebrated, but quaint old ballad of that name. The principal object in the centre of the picture is the prostrate form of "the knight, slain; under his shield;" beside him, at his feet, his faithful dogs keeping watch over him; and above, the three ravens threatening to pounce on their prey. This story has been understood by the artists, who have infused its wild romantic spirit into their performance. The animals are admirably painted; the figure of the dead knight is surrounded by an awful solitude, which the sharp rays of the rising sun, falling on his armour, serve the more powerfully to illustrate. Of this performance we have much pleasure in giving an engraving.

Amongst the figure subjects—which, by the way, are unusually few in the present exhibition—are two by Mill, both remarkable for their exquisite feeling for nature, and their soft harmonious colouring. We have selected for engraving one, entitled "Corn Flowers" (83), which consists of a pretty group of a woman and children, in a corn-field, and surrounded by various rustic emblems, under a smiling sky; in short a perfect picture of calm content. The colour is in harmony with the sentiment: delicate yellows, greens, pinks, russets, &c., combine to greet the vision pleasantly. In the other picture, entitled "Morning," introducing a girl sailing forth to her daily work in the fields, and carrying a rude basket, the gorgeous tints effect of the rising sun are, perhaps, a little exaggerated.

Baxter's female heads have few rivals in this or any other exhibition of the day. They exhibit a refinement of sentiment, combined with a delicacy of texture and a tenderness of colouring which must satisfy the most fastidious taste. One work in the present collection, entitled "La Pensée," and representing a young lady, holding a miniature, pressed towards her bosom, her dark expressive eyes evidently reverting dreamily to the past, may be signalled as especially beautiful.

Woolmer has been as industrious as usual, producing eight of his fanciful subjects, in his own pale, glittering, but somewhat meretricious style of colouring. "The Well in the Wood" (72), founded upon a passage in the "Pensées" of Rousseau, represents a young girl at a well, in the midst of a grove, a youthful shepherd playing upon a pipe, and a few sheep. The intention is to realise the idea of sylvan beauty; but there is a want of sylvan simplicity, and of truly sylvan atmosphere, which leads to failure. In "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" (79) a long vista through a grove is cleverly represented, and the romance of the situation is ably suggested.

C. Rolt has a rather impressive study—"And he went out and wept bitterly" (378)—St. Peter, after denying our Lord. It is a single figure, represented only down to the waist. The colouring is unostentatious, but there is an intensity of expression in the tear-filled eye and clasped hands as the penitent Apostle leans forward to support himself against a wall or balustrade, which denotes the gift of considerable power in the pencil of the artist.

In the landscape department, Boddington, Tennant, Clin, Cole, and Pyne are, as usual, large contributors; each acquitting himself ably in his own peculiar style. We have also to speak with very high praise of a comparatively new artist, Mr. Gosling, who, in several works, evidences a true feeling for nature, and a power of execution which, when combined, go far to the formation of a commanding and enduring style. A very happy specimen of his talent is found in No. 39, representing a thickly-wooded spot, the sky breaking through here and there; which, though perhaps a little spotty in parts at present (a defect which will wear off in time), is full of one and air, and genuine truthful effect. A small study of sheep, entitled "The Ramblers" (54), shows great mastery in animal painting also.

We have not space to enumerate the other principal landscape works in our present notice; we must, however, speak of a few of them. Boddington's "On the Ouse—a Sketch from Nature" (60), is very delicately painted; so, also, and most tasteful in treatment in every respect, is Tennant's "Llangator Rocks." "Amongst the Welsh Mountains" (135), by the former, presents the fine vista of a sloping glen, traversed by a winding river; the depth and calm of which, however, is destroyed by the forcible introduction of a bright blue spot of water at the base in the foreground.

Pyne's large "View of Berne" (118), is a marvel of silvery execution, under an almost impossible atmosphere: the town of Berne, of which it pretends to give a representation, is almost lost in excess of light, and the foreground is, unhappily, washy in appearance.

Clin's "Scarborough" (92), with a bold sea running, under a freshening gale, is, in many respects, a masterly production, and may be pointed out as one of the distinguishing gems of the collection. The tone is dark and cold, however; and therefore it does not attract so many admirers as it would otherwise do. We have in this a signal evidence that, without a certain amount of light and warmth, it is impossible to make a very agreeable picture.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Welter Stakes.—Dalketh, 1. Smuggler Bill, 2.  
Tyne Spring Handicap.—Jack the Giant-Killer, 1. The Vet (late Lucio), 2.  
Hunters' Stakes.—Smuggler Bill, 1. Sir Harry Smith, 2.  
Lark Stakes.—Miss Lucy Barton, 1. The Unclearer, 2.

### BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—MONDAY.

Knowle Steeplechase.—Ace of Trumps, 1. Countess, 2.  
Grand Military Handicap.—Torrent, 1. Beckbury Lass, 2.  
Birmingham and Warwickshire Hunt Steeplechase.—California, 1. Front de Boeuf, 2.  
The Free Handicap Steeplechase did not fill.  
Handicap Steeplechase Plate.—Nom de Guerre, 1. Blue Stockings, 2.  
Birmingham Grand Annual Steeplechase Handicap. Needwood, 1. Escape, 2.  
Scurry Handicap Steeplechase.—Beckbury Lass, 1. The Miner, 2.  
Solihull Steeplechase Stakes.—Blue Stockings, 1. Ace of Trumps, 2.

### NORTHAMPTON AND PITCHLEY HUNT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Orestes, 1. Filbert, 2.  
Stand Plate.—Koebeck, 1. Blondel, 2.  
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Jacqueline, 1. Bracken, 2. De-fiance, 3. Betting: 3 to 1 against De-fiance, 6 to 1 each against Red Lion and Swiftshire, 10 to 1 against Bracken, 12 to 1 against Chief Justice, 16 to 1 against Hungerford. These were the only horses backed for money at the post. 20 to 1 against any other.  
Whitbread Stakes.—Redemption, 1. Lord Alfred, 2.  
Pitchley Stakes.—Census, 1. Antevorta, 2. The winner was put at £30; and, after the race, was bought in for 250 guineas!  
Her Majesty's Plate.—Ratapan, 1. Lord John, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Innkeepers' Plate.—Cranbourne, 1. John Bull, 2.  
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Welham, 1. Keli-noor, 2.  
Cup Stakes.—Ilex, 1. Rackapell, 2.  
Althorpe Park Stakes.—Flatterer, 1. Louvat, 2.  
Deleire Stakes.—Orestes, 1.

### LATEST BETTING AT NORTHAMPTON.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—4 to 1 against Royalist; 6 to 1 against Jonat han Martin; 10 to 1 against Annie Sutherland; 10 to 1 against Muscovite; 25 to 1 against Arctico.  
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—7 to 2 against Bolander; 5 to 1 against Ruby (1).  
CHESTER CUP.—20 to 1 against Babel; 20 to 1 against Mark Antony; 35 to 1 against Lorraine colt.  
DEBY.—8 to 1 against Dervish (1); 1000 to 15 against Bracken (1).

RACES FOR NEXT WEEK.—On Tuesday and Wednesday the Croxton Park meeting takes place; and on the same day the Spring Cheltenham occurs. On Thursday the Epsom Spring will be held, the bill of fare for which holds out good promise, there being four races and a match for the day.

## MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The immense preparations now making, both here and in France, to repel the Russian invasion of the Principalities, together with the decline in the stock of Bullion held by the Bank of England, have had a most depressing influence upon the value of Public Securities. The fall in the quotations has been about 2½ per cent; and numerous parties in the Stock Exchange are anticipating a further depression in them. We may observe that Stock, arising from the extensive sales on account of the *Hears*, has become very plentiful; and that money for all commercial purposes has been in good demand. The consequence is that, though the supply of money is still extensive, the rates of discount have been on the advance; and great caution has been shown, even by the leading bankers, in respect to the quality of the paper offered to them.

Notwithstanding that the exchanges are still considerably against this country, we have had an import this week of about £70,000 from New York; whilst from Australia we have received nearly £600,000, and it is understood that a similar amount is still on passage to England. This is somewhat satisfactory, especially as the Continental drain upon us has fallen off, and we may now look forward to a slight increase in the stock of bullion held by the Bank. The scarcity of silver in France is still much complained of, and it is by no means improbable that future imports of that metal will be directed to the Continent rather than to China, as the value of the dollar at Canton has fallen materially.

The whole of the French loan having been taken up in France, of course no portion of it will be raised here; but we have still to contend with the new Sardinian Loan of £1,500,000, and the Turkish Loan of £2,000,000 sterling. From the liberal terms offered by the contractors, it is pretty evident that the necessary amount will be subscribed for. The terms are: Price, 85s. First instalment on allotment, 15 per cent; second, 10; third, 20; fourth, 20; and fifth, 20 per cent; upon each of which sums a discount of 5 per cent is offered.

The South Sea Company have given notice that they will make no further advances to their stock-holders under four per cent. The dividends upon the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents and the Three per Cents Reduced will become payable on the 8th instant. The sum of £2,035,818 will also be payable to the dissentient holders of South Sea Stock.

Great inactivity prevailed in the Consol Market on Monday, when prices suffered a decline of ½ per cent. The Three per Cents were done at 87½ to 88½; and the New Five per Cents, 110½ to 112. India Stock was 225. Long Annuities sold at 5; India Bonds, 7s. 10s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s. On Tuesday the Three per Cent Consols were heavy, at 86½ to 87½. India Stock was unaltered, Exchequer Bills dull, at 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s. Very little business was transacted on Wednesday. The Three per Cents marked 86½ to 87½. India Stock fell to 220. India Bonds, 7s. to 18s. discount. Exchequer Bills remained at 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s. The Market on Thursday was heavy, and prices were 1 per cent lower than on the preceding day. The Three per Cents were done at 86½ to 87½ for transfer, and 85½ to 86½ for the Account. India Stock sold at 220 to 225. Exchequer Bills were 2s. 10s. to 2s. 11s.; and India Bonds, 10s. to 20s. discount.

The market for all Miscellaneous Securities has been in a depressed state, and prices generally have ruled lower. In many instances they have been almost nominal. Joint Stock Banks—Australasia, 71; Chartered of Asia, 24; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 1 dis.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 42; London Chartered of Australia, 1½ dis.; London and County, 3½; New South Wales, 39; Oriental, 42; South Australia, 37; Union of Australia, 60. Australian Agricultural have marked 31 to 32; Australian Pacific Mail, 12½ to 13; Canada, 78; Crystal Palace, 5½, ex new; North British Australasian, 4, ex div.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; South Australian Investment, 2½ to 2; South Australian Land, 2½ to 2. Berlin Water-works have changed hands at 23; East London, 13½; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 80; Southwark and Vauxhall, 99; Lambeth, 97; West Middlesex, 109½; Do, New, 17½. Albion Insurance have been 92; Argus, 23; City of London, 24; County, 125; European, 20; General, 58; Guardian, 68; Imperial Fire, 370; Ditto, Life, 20; London, 30; Pelican, 45; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto, Life, 63; Hungerford Bridge shares have sold at 12; Waterloo, 54; Vauxhall, 21; East and West India Docks, 107½ to 108; London, 99½ to 97. Assam Tea, 16½. Royal Mail Steam, 60 to 65.

Foreign Bonds have ruled very dull. Mexican Three per Cents have been 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 52½, ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 50; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 72; Ditto, Five per Cents, 82; Spanish Three per Cents, 34; Ditto New Deferred, 16½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 23; French Rentes Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88, ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 51½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 81½.

Railway Shares have commanded very little attention, and a considerable decline has taken place in prices. The "calls" for April are £1,061,854. In the corresponding month, in 1853, they amounted to £461,445; in 1852, £272,777; and in 1851, £177,500. The total "calls" for the first four months of the present year amount to £1,699,140, against £3,051,998 in the same period in 1853; £1,504,917 in 1852; and £1,813,401 in 1851. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Bristol and Exeter, 89; Caledonian, 50½; Chester and Holyhead, 12½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 33; Eastern Counties, 11½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 52½; Great Northern, 83; Ditto, A Stock, 69; Ditto, B Stock, 117; Great Western, 70½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57½; Ditto, Fifths, 9½; London and Blackwall, 74; London and Brighton, 93; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 73; Manchester, Shetfield, and Lincolnshire, 17½; Midland, 54½; North Staffordshire, 10½; South Wales, 31; York, Newcastle, and Berwick Extension, 10½; York and North Midland, 42.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 12; South-Eastern, 20½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 21; Great Western of Canada, 20½; Luxembourg, 2½; Ditto Constituted Shares, 2½; Lyons and Geneva, 4; Namur and Liege, 6½; Rouen and Havre, 17; Sambré and Meuse, 7½.

In Mining Shares we have very few transactions to notice. On Thursday, British Iron were 6½; St. John del Rey, 29 to 28½; Colonial Gold, 1; Great Folgoth, 1½; Mariquita, ½; New Grenada, ½; United Mexican, 7½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 27.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was limited. Most of the samples changed hands at a decline in the prices of Monday last of fully 2s. per quarter. We were very extensively supplied with foreign wheat, in which a large business was transacted, at from 2s. to 3s. per quarter less money. In floating cargoes no transactions took place. Barley—The supply of large malt was moved off slowly, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter decline. Malt was lower to purchase, with an insistent inquiry. Large quantities of oats found buyers at 1s. per quarter decline. Beans were 1s. 10s. to 1s. 11s.; white ditto, 3s. to 4s. cheaper. Barley flour gave way 1s. to 2s. compared with this day's night.

March 28.—There was a decided improvement in the wheat trade to-day, and prices advanced 1s. to 3s. per quarter. Oats were 1s. per quarter, and flour 1s. to 2s. per barrel dearer.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 65s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 64s. to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s. to 74s.; ditto, white, 61s. to 64s.; rye, 49s. to 49s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 40s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 59s. to 64s.; Kilmarnock and Ware, 68s. to 71s.; Chesham, 71s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 25s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 29s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 28s.; ditto, white, 28s. to 30s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 46s.; ditto, old, 47s. to 51s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; mangle, 46s. to 49s.; white boilers, 55s. to 57s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 53s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 56s. to 62s. per 250 lbs. Foreign.—French flour, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per sack; American, 35s. to 40s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The demand for clover seed is active, at fully last week's quotations. Linseed is still on the advance. All other seeds support previous rates. There is less inquiry for cakes. Linseed, English, sowing, 62s. to 66s.; Baltic, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 62s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter; coriander, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 13s. to 15s.; and tares, 7s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 63s. to 62s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 210s. to 211s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, 210s. to 211s. 6d. per ton. Rape cakes, 25s. to 27s. 5s. per ton. Canary, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 58s. to 64s.; white ditto, 51s. to 54s. per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household bread, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 78s. 4d.; barley, 38s. 6d.; oats, 27s. 5d.; rye, 53s. 2d.; beans, 45s. 0d.; peas, 47s. 7d.  
The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 79s. 0d.; barley, 38s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 3d.; rye, 49s. 11d.; beans, 45s. 9d.; peas, 47s. 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s. 6d. For all kinds, the show of which is extensive, the demand is exceedingly inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. Common sound congo is quoted at 11d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has continued in a very inactive state. In some instances the quotations have a downward tendency. Low to mid brown Mauritius has changed hands at 38s. 6d. to 39s.; low to mid yellow, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; and good yellow, 38s. 6d. to 39s. Several parcels have been withdrawn from public sale. In crushed very little is doing. Refined goods are dull. Brown lumpa 43s. 6d. to 44s.; and low to fine grocery, 45s. 6d. to 46s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 25th ult. were 1,426,441 cwt., against 1,373,885 do. in 1853.

Coffee.—The business doing in this market has been confined to immediate wants. Prices almost generally have given way from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Good ordinary native, 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. The clearances have been large, at an advance of from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per cwt. Bengal has realised 14s. 6d.

Provisions.—Fine Irish butter has sold steadily, at an advance of from 2s. to 4s. per cwt; but low and middling qualities are neglected. Foreign is steady, and rather dearer. In the value of English very little change has taken place. Bacon is in moderate request, on former times. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—This market is excited, and prices are rapidly on the advance. P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands at 70s. to 70s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil is brisk, at 24s. per ton for forward delivery. Palm oil is worth 55s. per ton. Other oils are advancing. Tar is dearer.—Archaing, 22s. 6d. per cwt.; Stockholm, 21s. 6d. per cwt. Turpentine moves off slowly.—Spirits, at 52s. 10s.; in puncheons, 22s. 10s.; rough, 15s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is more doing in rum, and prices are well supported in every instance. Proof Leeward 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.; East India, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, owing to the increasing stock. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per gallon. Geneva is dull, at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22s. 1s. to 25s. 5s.; clover ditto, 23s. 5s. to 25s. 6s.; and straw, 11s. 17s. to 22s. 5s. per load.

Cattle.—Carr's Hartley, 20s.; Hastings's Hartley, 20s.; Tanfield Moor, 17s.; West Hartley, 20s.; Wylam, 18s.; Gosforth, 18s. 6d.; Hilda, 18s. 3d.; Eden Main, 20s. 3d.; Stewart's, 21s. per ton.

Hops.—All good and fine qualities are in steady request, at full prices; but low and inferior parcels command very little attention. Mid and East Kent pockets, 5s. 10s. to 12d.; Weald of Kent, 5s. 10s. to 5s. 12s.; to 5s. 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—Fine English wool is in fair demand. All other descriptions are dull, at barely late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies being on the increase, the demand is heavy, at dropping prices.—York Regents, 120s. to 140s.; Scotch ditto, 115s. to 130s.; ditto crops, 105s. to 115s.; Irish whites, 100s. to 115s.; foreign, 90s. to 105s. per ton.  
Smithfield.—Beasts have moved off slowly, and the quotations have had a downward tendency. Sheep have produced rather more money. Calves and pigs have realised previous rates.

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 5d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs., to sink the oil.  
Newgate and Leadenhall.—About an average business has been doing in these markets, as follows:—  
Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs., by the carcass.  
ROBERT HERRERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., to be Colonel, vice General Charles William Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. and G.C.B.  
3rd Life Guards: Captain H. Wood to be Paymaster, vice Clay. 6th: Capt. M. Stedman to be Paymaster, vice Barber. 10th: Capt. A. C. M'Curdo to be Captain, vice Stedman; Lieut. M. G. Given to be Captain, vice M'Curdo; Cornet H. F. Richmond to be Lieutenant, vice Given.

1st Foot: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class C. E. Hearn to be Surgeon, vice Knox; J. B. Green to be Assistant-Surgeon. 2nd: Captain W. E. Adams to be Captain, vice Inglis. 7th: Assistant-Surgeon A. M. Arthur, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 18th: Captain R. Inglis to be Captain, vice Adams. 18th: Assistant-Surgeon J. Peile to be Assistant-Surgeon. 20th: Ensign G. S. Peard to be Lieutenant, vice Maxwell; Ensign J. W. D. Lewis to be Ensign, vice Peard. 21st: J. H. West, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 23rd: Assistant-Surgeon F. A. Jenkin to be Assistant-Surgeon. 25th: Lieut. E. J. Head to be Lieutenant, vice Peard; Ensign L. Holmes to be Lieutenant, vice Head; A. W. C. Nagrath to be Ensign, vice Holmes. 27th: Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Kely to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ensign. 28th: J. H. Lewis to be Assistant-Surgeon. 41st: Ensign H. C. Harriett to be Lieut., vice Lewis; Ensign G. Puddle to be Ensign, vice Harriett. 44th: Asst.-Surgeon W. A. Mackinnon to be Asst.-Surgeon. 47th: J. A. Pope, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Kyle. 53rd: C. A. Tabbot, to be Ensign, vice Lewis; Assistant-Surgeon B. Gilman, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 60th: Ensign C. H. Durington to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean; E. Gatty, to be Ensign, vice Durington; Lieut. R. A. Leggett to be Adjutant, vice Maclean. 74th: Lieut. A. C. Petyman to be Captain, vice Napier; Ensign M. L. McCausland to be Lieutenant, vice Petyman; P. N. Woodall, to be Ensign, Major-General W. H. Sewall, G.B., to be Colonel, vice Petyman; Ensign Wallack, 79th: Miller, M.D., to be Asst.-Surgeon. 88th: T. R. Williams, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon. 95th: Asst.-Surgeon J. Clarke, to be Asst.-Surgeon. 97th: Asst.-Surgeon J. H. Porter to be Asst.-Surgeon.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut. W. B. Robinson to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Duckett; Ensign and Adjutant G. A. Moorhead to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign T. J. B. Connell to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson; J. Carson to be Ensign, vice Connell; H. F. J. J. Connell to be Ensign.

Detachment of Parkhurst Barracks: Lieut.-Col. E. Kumeley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Major T. White, G.B., to be Major.  
Hospital Staff: Surg. A. Knox, M.D., to be Staff Surg. of the Second Class, vice Hearn; Asst.-Surg. E. W. Watrous, M.D., to be Asst.-Surg. to the Forces, vice M'Arthur; Asst.-Surg. P. M. Tweddell to be Asst.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Clarke; Asst.-Surg. R. J. Franklyn to be Asst.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Mackinnon. To be Assistant-Surgeons: G. Evans, vice Porter; J. B. Kende, vice Evans; A. K. Drysdale, vice Jenkin.  
To be Purveyors to the Forces: Acting Purveyor W. Macdonald; Acting-Purveyor W. J. A. Tucker; Acting-Purveyor J. M'Innes Green.

BRIGADE.—The undermentioned officers to be Brigadier-Generals while employed upon the Staff of the Forces as acting upon a particular service:—Colonel J. L. Ponsonby, C.B., half-pay, 25th Foot; the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars; the Lord de Ros, Unattached; J. D. E. Courtney, Unattached, 4th Foot; Lieut. Col. W. A. St. John, 2nd Life Guards; Sir J. Campbell, Bart., 8th Foot; G. H. Buller, C.B., Rifle Brigade; A. C. McMurdo, of the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; Capt. A. C. Stirling, Unattached, on the Staff of the Army proceeding on a particular service, to be Major in the Army. CHAPLAINS.—Rev. E. M. Halpin, now acting as Chaplain to the Garrison in Dublin; and the Rev. R. Hamilton, now acting as Chaplain to the Garrison of Gibraltar, to be Commissioned Chaplains to the Forces.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 20.

Royal Marines: Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—F. Gasper le Grand, S. J. Graham, R. F. Taylor, J. W. V. Arbuckle, A. H. Ozzard, E. B. Fritchard, G. F. Bako, K. Kirwan, A. Donellan, O. W. Cuffe, H. V. Forbes, A. H. F. Barnes.  
MARCH 21.—Second Lieutenant F. Ley to be First Lieutenant, vice Symonds.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. BLADON and H. COATES, Manchester, stuff-merchants and warehousemen.

BANKRUPTCY.

P. LEICESTER, Birch-lane, Cornhill, iron-merchant and bill and metal-broker. J. ROGERS, Orchard-street, Harley, iron-merchant and builder. W. LIVESSEY, St. Albans-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road, smith, bell-fitter, and gas-fitter. L. STERN, Great St. Helen's Chambers, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant. F. QUICK, Bristol, jeweller and silversmith. W. MORRIS, Ludlow, Salop, landowner. W. BILLINGE, Rainhill, Lancashire, stone-mason and builder. J. SAGAR, Birkenhead, Cheshire, brewer. R. TIERWOOD and S. FODEN, Liverpool, wool and cotton-dealers. W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, dealer of business, late of London, place, vicar-general and iron-merchant, and formerly of the same place, grocer, tea-dealer, hop-dealer, and dealer in provisions. H. BROWN and J. BURNHAM, Foton, Bedfordshire, common brewers. H. H. KING, Bristol, bookseller and stationer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 28.

2nd Life Guards: Lieut. E. F. Wingfield to be Captain, vice Tottenham; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant the Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury to be Lieutenant, vice Wingfield; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. the Hon. T. H. G. Fernor to be Lieutenant, vice Awy.  
1st Dragoon Guards: Capt. A. H. P. Stuart Wortley to be Captain, vice Digby. 3rd: C. J. White to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Allen.  
9th Light Dragoons: Major C. J. Foster to be Major, vice Allen. 16th: Major W. W. Allen to be Major, vice Foster.

1st Grenadier Guards: Capt. J. A. Digby to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Poole.  
1st Foot: Asst.-Surgeon A. Crocker to be Surgeon, vice Robertson. 7th: Ensign E. S. Davies to be Lieut., vice J. P. Langham to be Asst.-Surg. Surgeon, vice Santer. 10th: H. Purvis to be Ensign, vice Jervois. 14th: Brevet Major J. Watson to be Major, vice Tidy; Lieut. D. T. Armstrong to be Captain, vice Watson; Ensign G. H. Dwyer to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong; Cadet E. W. Saunders to be Ensign, vice Dwyer. 15th: Lieut. W. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Tighman; Ensign G. E. Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Smith; J. Smythe to be Ensign, vice Hunter. 17th: Asst.-Surgeon W. Simpson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Cruickshank. 18th: W. Webb to be Asst.-Surgeon, vice Leonard. 21st: Asst.-Surg. W. G. Watt to be Surgeon, vice Smith; W. Cattell to be Asst.-Surg. Surgeon, vice Watt. 35th: Lieut. C. M. Layton to be Captain, vice Berkeley; Ensign R. C. Lee to be Lieutenant, vice Layton; A. J. Howell to be Ensign, vice Lee. 41st: Lieut. E. Richards to be Captain, vice the Hon. R. Handcock; Ensign E. Every to be Lieut., vice Richards. 42nd: W. A. Davison, M.D., to be Asst.-Surg. Surgeon, vice Mair. 54th: J. J. Norris to be Asst.-Surg. Surgeon, vice Crocker. 63rd: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class R. Lewins, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Macdonald; W.



## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

which gained the prize. Baskin's Exhibition, the medals being awarded to them solely by the Glass XIII, after a careful comparison with those of other men from all parts of England.

These SAPHs, undoubtedly the most secure from Fire, Fraud, and Theft, are sold at moderate prices.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements.

CASH BOXES and DRAWERS of all sizes, can be insured.

IRON DOORS and IRON GRATES for strong rooms.

Patent Locks, and Patent Cylinders, with Patents, will be sent on application.

CHUBB and SON, 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 57, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

This day, price 1s. 6d., sewed, or 2s. 6d. cloth.  
**SIGNS OF THE TIMES:** the Moslem and his  
 End, the Christian and his Hope. By the Rev. JOHN  
 CUMMING, D.D.  
 ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day, 1s. 6d., with numerous Engravings, price 12s., neatly bound.  
**INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL**  
**AMERICA, CHIAPIA, & YUCATAN.** By the late JOHN  
 LLOYD STEPHENS. Second Edition, revised, with additions, by  
 FREDERICK APPERWOOD.  
 ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 1s.  
**THE VILLAGE OF ELLANVALE; or, The**  
**Gipsy Queen.** A Tale of the Forest of Wythwa d.  
 E. MARLBOROUGH and Co., Av.-Maria-laue, London; H. G. Key-  
 worth, Cirencester; and all Booksellers.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR APRIL.  
**CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE DOMINION**  
**OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN.** Translated from the Spanish, by  
 M. S. FOSTER. In Three Volumes. Vol. I., with Frontispiece. Post  
 8vo, cloth. 3s. 6d.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS FOR APRIL.  
**GIBBON'S ROMAN EMPIRE; Complete**  
 and Unabridged; with Variorum Notes, including, in addition  
 to all the Author's own, those of Guizot, Wenzel, Niebuhr, Hugo,  
 Neander, and other Foreign Scholars. Edited by an English Church-  
 man. In Six Volumes. Vol. III., with fine Map of the Western Em-  
 pire. Post 8vo, cloth. 3s. 6d.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR APRIL.  
**THE WORKS OF TACITUS,** literally trans-  
 lated, with Notes. In Two Volumes. Vol. II., containing The  
 History, Germania, Agricola, &c. With a very complete Index. Post  
 8vo, cloth. 5s.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR APRIL.  
**HUNT'S POETRY OF SCIENCE; or, Studies**  
 of the Physical Phenomena of Nature. Third Edition, re-  
 vised and Enlarged. Post 8vo, cloth. 5s.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR APRIL.  
**TASSO'S JERUSALEM DELIVERED,**  
 Translated into English Spenserian Verse. With a Life of the  
 Author. By J. H. WIFFEN. Fourth Edition, with Twenty-Four  
 Engravings on Wood (by Thurlston), and Eight Engravings on Steel.  
 Post 8vo, cloth. 5s.  
 HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

NEW EDITION OF FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.  
**TOURNEUR'S JUVENILE FRENCH**  
 GRAMMAR, 2s. 6d. Tourneur's Grammar, 6s. 6d. Easy Lessons,  
 1s. Little French Book, 1s. 9d. French as it is spoken, 1s. Familiar  
 Dialogues, 2s. 6d.  
 SIMPKIN and Co.; C. Nutt; Roland; and Railways.

This day, Sixth and Cheaper Edition, 450 pages, foolscap octavo,  
 with 113 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.  
**FAMILIAR HISTORY OF BIRDS:** their  
 Nature, Habits, and Instincts. By EDW. STANLEY, D.D.,  
 Bishop of Norwich.  
 London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This Day, Cheaper Edition, Collated, and Enlarged, 10s. 6d.  
**CHARICLES: Illustrations of the Private Life**  
 of the Ancient Greeks. With Notes and Excursions. From the  
 German of Professor BECKER.  
 Also, Second Edition, Enlarged, with additional Illustrations, 12s.  
**BECKER'S GALLUS: Scenes of the Times of**  
 Augustus. With Notes and Excursions, illustrative of the Manners  
 and Customs of the Romans.  
 London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Now ready, with Fourteen Engravings, price 1s. 6d.  
**JANE RUTHERFORD; or, the Miner's**  
 Strike. By a FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE (being the 14th vol. of the  
 Run and Read Library). Vol. V., "The Mysterious Marriage," by  
 Miss Catherine Sinclair, is in the press.  
 London: CLARKE, BERTON and Co. Ipswich, J. M. Burton and Co.

This day is published, price 1s.  
**DRAWING MODELS and their USES.** By  
 J. D. HARDING, Author of "The Principles and Practice of  
 Art," &c. With numerous Illustrations by the Author.  
 London: WILSON and NEWTON, 39, Rathbone-place; and sold by  
 all Booksellers and Artists' Coloursmen.

FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.  
 Now ready, price 6s., cloth.  
**FORSTER'S POCKET PEERAGE and**  
**BARONETAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND** &c.  
 1854. Corrected to the present month. By HENRY RUMSEY  
 FORSTER, of the Morning Post Newspaper.  
 "A compact and most convenient little volume."—*Examiner*.  
 DAVID BOGUE, Fleet-street.

This day is published, price 1s. 6d., or post free for 24 postage stamps  
**ON THROAT DEAFNESS,** from Cold, In-  
 fluenza, Scarlatina, Stomach Derangement, &c., through the  
 intervention of the Mucous Membrane. By JAMES TEASLEY,  
 Surgeon to the Metropolitan Ear Infirmary, Saville-street, Aural  
 Surgeon to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, Inventor of the  
 Artificial Membrane Tympani, &c.  
 JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, sent Gratis, and free per post, to any part of the  
 Kingdom.  
**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.**

**THE MEDICAL GUIDE ON HEALTH and**  
**LONG LIFE,** Sixty-four pages, in which is contained a sure  
 Method of Connecting the Arteries from whatever cause. "A  
 dress" Messrs. RICH and Co., Publishers, 46, Bartholomew-street,  
 Exeter, Devon.

Just published, Third Edition price 1s.  
**HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO INDIA,**  
 CHINA, and AUSTRIA; with Illustrative Maps. Com-  
 piled and published by Messrs. GRINDLAY and CO., East India  
 Agent and Colonial Agents, 124, Bishopsgate-street; 63, Cornhill; and  
 8, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross; and sold by all Booksellers.

CHOICE, RARE, and VALUABLE BOOKS.  
**A CATALOGUE is NOW READY** of very  
 Choice BOOKS, including selections from the splendid Libr-  
 ries of the Rev. Dr. Hawtry, Provost of Eton; the late John Hugh  
 Smyth Esq., &c.; and a distinguished Amateur, lately deceased.  
 May be had on application, or sent post free  
 UPHAM and BERT (late Rodwell), 46, New Bond-street.

**THE BRITISH ANGLER'S INSTRUCTOR,**  
 just published (gratis), containing sound Practical Information  
 on Fly-fishing, Bottom-fishing, and Trolling; also new Angling  
 Hints, Fishing Stations, two of Isaac Walton's best Angling Songs,  
 adapted to music by Mendelssohn and Neukomm, &c.  
 JOHN CHURCH, 133c, Oxford-street, and all booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. complete.  
**THE PAROCHIAL SYSTEM versus CEN-**  
**TRALISATION:** Statistics of "Close" and "Open" Parishes;  
 Effects of Settlement and Removal. Part I. Results of Statistical  
 Examinations. Part II. Probable Effects of Mr. Baines's Bill.  
 By F. W. KNIGHT, Esq., M.P. (late Secretary to the Poor-law Board).  
 Part I., price 2s.; Part II., price 1s.; may be had separately.  
 London: SHAW and SONS, Fetter-lane.

Now publishing, in six Volumes 8vo (containing 7215 pages), price  
 £2 15s., cloth.  
**MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY**  
 on the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. To which is prefixed  
 a Life of the Author, with Introductory Remarks, &c. &c. Also  
 Four of his Sermons, viz.:—  
 1. A SERMON ON FAMILY RELIGION.  
 2. HOW TO BEGIN EVERY DAY WITH GOD.  
 3. HOW TO END EVERY DAY WITH GOD.  
 4. HOW TO CLOSE EVERY DAY WITH GOD.  
 An invaluable parental present.  
 London: P. P. THOMAS, Warwick-square. Sold by all Booksellers.

Post free, 1s. 4d.  
**KINESIPATHY BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.**  
 By HUGH DOHERTY. Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints,  
 Spinal Curvature, Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Organs, the  
 Spleen, and the Blood, Pulmonary and Nervous Affections, and  
 Chemicals produced by drugs, are safely cured by gentle nervous  
 and passive movements of the arms, the legs, and the trunk, by  
 means of natural means. 51, Great North-street, near the  
 Colburn's.

NOTICE.  
**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGA-**  
**ZINE.**—The APRIL NUMBER will contain the Fifth Part  
 of Mr. Anstworth's New Tale, the Flight of Bacon, or the Custom of  
 Dunmow, entitled Monksbury Place—Mr. Jolly Green's Account of the  
 Cause Deposition to Saint Peter's—The late John's Affidavit, by  
 Cyrus Reddick—A Portrait in Finland—Isaac Taylor and Theodore  
 Parker, by the Christian—The Cardinal's Love and Midnight Mass  
 at Saint Peter's, Christmas, 1853—A Day at Malvern, by the Author  
 of the Unholy War—Armenia—The War with Russia—and other  
 important Articles by distinguished Writers.  
 London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 153, Piccadilly.  
 \*Orders received by all Booksellers.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

NOTICE.  
**BURKE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE.**  
 The Revised and Improved Edition of the PEERAGE and  
 BARONETAGE for 1854, by Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of  
 Arms, is now ready in one volume, with 1900 Engravings of Arms.  
 Published for Henry Colburn, by his successors, HURST  
 and BLACKETT, 14, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, two vols., fcap. 8vo., price 10s. 6d.  
**A DELINE; or, Mysteries, Romance, and**  
**Realities of Jewish Life.** By O. W. T. HEIGHWAY, Author  
 of "Leila Ada," &c.  
 London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and  
 Edgeware-road.

Just published, demy 8mo., cloth, 3s. 6d.  
**SELECT EXTRACTS from the DIARY**  
**CORRESPONDENCE, &c., of LEILA ADA.** By O. W. T.  
 HEIGHWAY.  
 London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and  
 Edgeware-road.

Crown 8vo., price 7s. 6d.  
**THE FEMALE JESUIT ABROAD:** a  
 True and Romantic Narrative of Real Life; including some  
 Account, with Illustrations, of the life of the Middle  
 Rhine. By CHARLES EAGER, M.A.  
 "The Female Jesuit," the sequel to the Female Jesuit, in which  
 Mr. and Mrs. Luke attend the imposition practised upon them, and the  
 "Female Jesuit Abroad," form the three acts of a strange drama as  
 the curtain of modern life has been raised to exhibit.—"Atlas."  
 London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and  
 Edgeware-road.

Price 3s. 6d.  
**LIVES of the ILLUSTRIOUS. Vol. IV.,**  
 just published, contains:—Samuel Johnson, Petrarca, George  
 Fox, Earl of Shaftesbury, J. S. Buckingham, John Foster, Robes-  
 pierre, Nicholas Breakspere, George Cuvier, Robert Hall, B. R. Hay-  
 don, Strauss, William Tyndale, C. J. Napier, John Milton, Goethe,  
 D. Francis's Arago, Joseph Smith, Walter Raleigh, J. B. Gough, Ad-  
 miral Cockburn, Nicholas I.  
 London: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., Paternoster-row, and  
 Edgeware-road.

POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF THE SCIENCES.  
**BOOK OF NATURE: a Comprehensive In-**  
 troduction to the Natural and Physical Sciences. From the  
 German of Professor SCHÖEDLER. With Numerous Additions, by  
 HENRY MEDLOCK, F.R.S. With Copious Index, and illustrated  
 by above 500 Engravings. Second Edition, enlarged and corrected.  
 "Written with remarkable clearness, and scrupulously correct in  
 its details."—*Mining Journal*.  
 London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co.

The Second Volume is now ready of the  
**CHEAP EDITION of MME. D'ARBLAY'S**  
**DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE.**  
 To be completed in Seven Monthly Volumes, price only 3s. each, bound  
 and embellished with Portraits.  
 Also, the Fourth Volume of the  
**CHEAP EDITION of MISS STRICKLAND'S**  
**LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND;** comprising the Life of Queen  
 Elizabeth. To be completed in Eight Monthly Volumes, price 7s. 6d.  
 each, bound, and illustrated with Portraits of every Queen.

**PEPYS'S DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE.** New  
 and Improved Edition, with numerous additional Notes,  
 Let. ers, &c. Edited by Lord BRAYBROOKE. Four Volumes demy  
 8vo, price 10s. 6d. each, bound, and illustrated with Portraits, &c.  
 Also, now ready, the Fifth Volume, price 10s. 6d., bound, with por-  
 traits, &c.

**LIVES of the PRINCIPLES of ENGLAND.** By  
 Mrs. EVELINE GREEN. Comprising the Memoirs of Mary Tudor,  
 third daughter of Henry VII.; and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest  
 daughter of James I.  
 Published for Henry Colburn, by his successors, HURST  
 and BLACKETT, 14, Great Marlborough-street.

COMPLETION OF A VOLUME.  
 Now ready Volume I., price 1s. 6d.  
**DR. LARDNER'S MUSEUM OF SCIENCE**  
 and ART. Illustrated by Engravings on Wood.

No. 1. The Planets, are they Inhabited Globes? Chap. I.  
 2. Weather Prognostics. Chap. II.  
 3. The Planets, are they Inhabited Globes? Chap. II.  
 4. Popular Fallacies in Questions of Physical Science.  
 Part II., price 5d.  
 5. Latitudes and Longitudes.  
 6. The Planets, are they Inhabited Globes? Chap. III.  
 7. Lunar Influences.  
 8. Meteoric Stones and Shooting Stars. Chap. I.  
 Part III., price 6d.  
 9. Railway Accidents. Chap. I.  
 10. The Planets, are they Inhabited Globes? Chap. IV. and last.  
 11. Meteoric Stones and Shooting Stars. Chap. II.  
 12. Railway Accidents. Chap. II.  
 13. Light.  
 This series, which will form quarterly eightpenny volumes, is,  
 we are disposed to think, the best literary investment of a penny a week  
 now extant.—"Examiner."  
 This series, besides affording popular but sound instruction on  
 scientific subjects, which the humblest man in the country ought to  
 be acquainted, also undertakes that teaching of "common things,"  
 which Lord Ashburton, and every well-wisher of his kind, are anxious  
 to promote.—"Times."  
 London: WALTON and MABERLY, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-  
 lane, Paternoster-row.

THE REVIVAL OF POETRY.  
**MESSRS. SAUNDERS and OTLEY have**  
 just published the following New Poems:—  
 1. MORBIDA; or, Passion Past.  
 2. POEMS. By PHILIP CHALONER.  
 3. FLOTSAM and JETSAM. By HOOKANIT  
 BEE.  
 4. LAYS of MANY YEARS. By J. D. HULL, B.A.  
 5. MORTIMER: A Tale by W. G. STARBUCK.  
 6. THE SHRINE of CONTENT. By JAMES  
 RAWLINGS.  
 7. BLANCHE de BOURBON. By WILLIAM  
 JONES.  
 8. GERTRUDE and EMMELINE. By a MAN-  
 CHESTER LADY.  
 9. GADARA: A Poem in Five Cantos.  
 10. SIR E. L. BULWER-LYTTON'S EVA: a Poem.  
 11. ESTELLE: A Poem by THETA.  
 12. HANNO: a Tragedy.  
 13. TWO HISTORICAL DRAMAS. By JUVENIS.  
 14. THE TURKISH WAR: An Heroic Poem.

Also, now ready,  
**HOW TO PRINT and WHEN to PUBLISH.** Prac-  
 tical advice to Authors, Inexperienced Writers, and Possessors of  
 Manuscripts on the Efficient Publication of Books, intended for general  
 circulation or private distribution. Sent, post-free, to orders, enclosing  
 twelve stamps, and added to  
 SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just published, price 10s., bound in cloth.  
**ON the MANAGEMENT and DISORDERS**  
 of INFANCY and CHILDHOOD. Embracing the whole sub-  
 ject from Birth, with Special Rules for all Mothers, Hints to Young  
 Mothers for the Management of themselves as well as their Children,  
 a large collection of approved Prescriptions for Children's Com-  
 plaints, &c. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.  
 "Written in a clear and interesting manner; and the author displays,  
 as his previous works manifestly, a deep medical knowledge, and  
 information of the utmost value to mothers."—"Illustrated."  
 "It is one of those broad principles and rules the adoption of which  
 by parents will materially conduce to the health and happiness of their  
 children in after years."—*Witness*.  
 "The Author, throughout, writes with additions, price 10s.,  
 2. MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE. A Com-  
 prehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Emigrants.  
 "Of all the medical guides that have come to our hands, this is by  
 far the best. For fullness and completeness they all yield the palm to  
 Dr. Graham's."—*Banner*, August, 1853.  
 London: Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-  
 court; and Tegg and Co., 85, Queen-street, Cheapside. Sold by all  
 Booksellers.

A NEW and ENLARGED EDITION.  
 This day is published, Part I. of a New and Enlarged Edition of  
**THE PHYSICAL ATLAS;** illustrative of the  
 Geographical Distribution of Natural Phenomena. By ALEX-  
 ANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.  
 The rapid progress of Natural Science and the Author's desire to  
 render the PHYSICAL ATLAS still more worthy of the reception it  
 has met with have induced him to prepare an entirely new and  
 completely revised Edition, in which several additions have been made  
 to the first impression of the Work, which will be supplied, and the whole will  
 be brought into accordance with the present state of information.  
 Of the thirty-five Plates to be comprised in this issue—six  
 will appear for the first time; six will be re-engraved and re-  
 written from fresh sources; and the remainder will receive  
 such additions or alterations as have been rendered necessary by the  
 advancement of science. The Text in many cases, will be re-written;  
 it will be further re-elucidated by the introduction of smaller Maps and  
 Diagrams, and a complete Alphabetical Index will be appended.  
 This Edition will be issued in Twelve Parts, on the 1st of each alterna-  
 tive month, at the price of 10s. each, or 10s. 6d. for the whole. It may be had of all  
 respectable Booksellers, or from the Publishers.

Part I. will contain:—  
 I.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE LIFE. By Professor Ed-  
 ward Forbes, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society.  
 II.—THE MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS OF EUROPE, Constructed on the  
 Basis of Contour Lines. By Dr. H. Berghaus and A. K. Johnston,  
 F.R.S.E.  
 III.—THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENTS  
 OF AIR, TRADE-WINDS, HURRICANES, &c., with their effects on  
 Navigation. By A. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.  
 WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.  
 Third Edition 1850, price 2s. 6d., cloth.  
**A DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BIBLE,** for  
 the Use of Young Persons. Edited by Rev. Professor EADIE,  
 D.D., LL.D., in Illustrations.  
 London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co.

This day, crown 8vo., 5s.; or fcap. 5s. 6d.  
**THE BIBLE in the COUNTING-HOUSE.**  
 A Course of Lectures to Merchants. By the Rev. Dr. BOARD-  
 MAN Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. ROBERT BICKER-  
 STETH, M.A.  
 "An exceedingly effective and practical work."—*Rev. Dr. Cum-*  
*ming*, in a letter to the Publisher.  
 London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

Sixth Edition, fcap. 8vo., cloth, price 6s. 6d.  
**HOME INFLUENCE: A Tale for Mothers**  
 and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR, Author of "Woman's  
 Friends," &c. &c.  
 ROOPEIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

PEOPLE'S EDITION.  
 Price One Shilling. Just published.  
**STRAY THOUGHTS on LIFE ASSUR-**  
**ANCE.** By FRANCIS NORTON ERITH. A Book for all Classes.  
 London: W. TWEEDIE, 37, Strand. Bats: W. Gregory.

NEW WORK by ADELAIDE O'KEEFFE.  
 This day is published, illustrated with Four Engravings from De-  
 signs by Anely, fcap. 8vo., price 6s.  
**THE BROKEN SWORD; or, a Soldier's**  
 Honour. A Tale of the Allied Armies of 1757. By ADELAIDE  
 O'KEEFFE, Author of "Patriarchal Times," &c.  
 GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

STANDARD JUVENILE WORK.  
 Price One Guinea, in six vols. (patronised by the Queen).  
**PLEASANT PAGES for YOUNG PEOPLE.**  
 The 17th volume of Vol. I., price 3s. 6d., is now publishing.  
 London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and all Booksellers.

In Two Vols., royal 8vo., price £1 4s.  
**CANADA—Past, Present, and Future:**  
 Being a Historical, Geographical, Geological, and Statistical  
 Account of Canada West; showing its resources and capabilities as a  
 great agricultural and manufacturing country; with a particular  
 account of its mineral wealth, and other valuable resources, &c. By  
 W. H. SMITH, Author of "The Canadian Gazetteer."  
 "This is by far the most useful work on Canada that has yet been  
 published."—*Toronto Mirror*.  
 BLACKIE and SON, Warwick-square, London; and Glasgow and  
 Edinburgh.

In two vols., post 8vo., 8s.; or strongly bound in one vol.,  
 9s. 6d., roan lettered.  
**A NEW ITALIAN and ENGLISH PRO-**  
**NOUNCING and EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY.** By JOHN  
 MILLHOUSE. In Two Parts, Italian-English and English-Italian.  
 1072 pages. (Milan 1849-53).  
 "The most comprehensive portable Italian Dictionary extant."  
 Milan: Printed for the Author.  
 London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; and C. F. Molini, King  
 William-street, Strand.

WORTH NOTICE.—What has always been  
 wanted is just published, price 4s., the **DICTIONARY AP-**  
**PENDIX,** with upwards of 7000 words not found in the dictionary,  
 comprising the particles of the verbs, which perplex all writers. No  
 person that writes a letter should be without this work; every school  
 pupil should have it. "The book is very palatable, and is in-  
 valuable."—"Weekly Times," 4th September last.—Published by JACK-  
 SON, 21, Paternoster-row. Sold at 23, Cornhill; 6, Charing-cross;  
 124, Oxford-street; and Ford, Islington.

Now ready, post 8vo., price 12s. 6d., cloth.  
**CYCLOPEDIA of CHEMISTRY, Practical**  
 and Theoretical; including the Applications of the Science to the  
 Arts, Mineralogy, and Physiology. By ROBERT DUNDAS  
 THOMSON, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c., Professor of Chemistry at St.  
 Thomas's Hospital College, London, &c. Numerous Illustrations.  
 "This will be found to be at once the most convenient, the  
 cheapest, and, from its alphabetical arrangement, the best adapted for  
 general or popular use of any treatise on Chemistry in the language."  
 London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co.

Fifteenth Thousand (revised), price 1s.  
**THE RESULTS of the CENSUS of GREAT**  
**BRITAIN in 1851;** with a Description of the Machinery and  
 Processes employed to obtain the Returns. By EDWARD CHESHIRE.  
 "The contents have a lasting interest."—"The Times."  
 London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.  
 \*Sold by all Booksellers, and at all the Railway Stations.

THE SEAT OF WAR in the EAST.  
 Just published, price 1s. each.  
**PHILIP'S MAP of the FRONTIER PRO-**  
**VINCES of TURKEY, RUSSIA, and AUSTRIA, the BLACK**  
**SEA, &c.** A New Edition, with a detailed Map of the River Danube,  
 showing the Fortified Towns, &c. along its course.  
**PHILIP'S CHART of the NORTH and BALTIC**  
**SEAS,** with Plans of the Harbours of St. Petersburg, Revel, &c.  
**PHILIP'S CHART of the MEDITERRANEAN,**  
 with detailed Plans of the Bays of Gibraltar, Genoa, Marseilles, &c.  
 Liverpool: GEORGE PHILIP and SON. London: William Allan,  
 Paternoster-row, Edinburgh: John Menzies, Dublin: William Ro-  
 bertson; and all Booksellers.

THE BEST BALL-ROOM GUIDE PUBLISHED.  
**ETIQUETTE of the BALL-ROOM.** Con-  
 taining the Laws, as danced at the State Balls; the Valse à  
 Deux Temps and à Trois Temps; Galop, Polka Redowa; Polka Ma-  
 zourka; the New Quadrille; and Holy-berry Country Dance. The  
 Steps and Figures of all the New and Fashionable Dances, with Hints  
 and Instructions respecting Toilette and Deportment. By Mrs.  
 NICHOLAS HENDERSON. To be had by order of all Booksellers,  
 price 1s.; and sent post free by the Publisher, G. BIGGS, No. 421,  
 Strand, for sixteen postage-stamps.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in Three Volumes,  
**MRS. GORE'S NEW NOVEL, PROGRESS**  
**AND PREJUDICE.**  
 "Progress and Prejudice" will ensure to the Author a fresh  
 accession of well-earned popularity."—*John Bull*.  
**ATHERTON.** By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.  
 Author of "Our Village," &c. In three volumes, with Portrait  
 of the Author, and other Illustrations.  
 J. A. NETT MOWBRAY. By CAROLINE  
 OR LOFF.  
**REGINALD LYLE.** By Miss PARDOE.  
 "Superior to any Miss Paroed's former productions."—*Post*.  
 HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers (Successors to Henry Colburn),  
 14, Great Marlborough-street.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.  
 Fourth Edition, price 3s. 6d.; or post, free, 6s.  
**CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.,**  
 Successfully Treated. By ALFRED B. MADDOCK, M.D.  
 "We feel morally bound to urge upon all persons who are either suf-  
 fering themselves or who have friends so unfortunately situated, to pro-  
 cure this valuable work, which cannot fail to prove in the highest  
 degree interesting and consoling to them."—*Cambridge University*  
 *Herald*.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Paternoster-row; and  
 through any booksellers.

Just published, price 5s.  
**THE EYE in HEALTH and DISEASE,** with  
 a Description of the Optometer for the Adaptation of Spectacles  
 for Impaired, Defective, or Aged Sight. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.  
 Surgeon to the Bank of England, Surgeon to the Central London  
 Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. Second Edition. To which is added a paper  
 on the Stereoscope and Binocular Perspectice.  
 LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; Horne, Thornthwaite, and  
 Woolf, 123, Newgate-street.

Books, for ready money, at CHARLES HASLEMAN'S, Book-  
 seller, Shaftesbury House, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

15, Old Bond-street, London.  
**HOOKHAM and SONS' ENGLISH and**  
**FOREIGN LIBRARY.** Established 1764.—Single Subscribers,  
 Families, and Book Societies in Town or Country supplied with any  
 number of volumes, new or old, on the most liberal terms.

Just published, price 5s.  
**THE EYE in HEALTH and DISEASE,** with  
 a Description of the Optometer for the Adaptation of Spectacles  
 for Impaired, Defective, or Aged Sight. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.  
 Surgeon to the Bank of England, Surgeon to the Central London  
 Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. Second Edition. To which is added a paper  
 on the Stereoscope and Binocular Perspectice.  
 LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; Horne, Thornthwaite, and  
 Woolf, 123, Newgate-street.

**BOOKS.—Twenty per Cent Discount off all**  
 Books, for ready money, at CHARLES HASLEMAN'S, Book-  
 seller, Shaftesbury House, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

15, Old Bond-street, London.  
**HOOKHAM and SONS' ENGLISH and**  
**FOREIGN LIBRARY.** Established 1764.—Single Subscribers,  
 Families, and Book Societies in Town or Country supplied with any  
 number of volumes, new or old, on the most liberal terms.

**PICTURES.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to**  
 DISPOSE of a SMALL COLLECTION, principally by the  
 Old Masters. Address to A. B., care of Mr. Roberts, 10, Northamp-  
 ton-place, Canonbury-square, Islington.

**GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elemen-**  
 tary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting  
 science, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J.  
 PENNANT, 149 Strand, London. Mr. Tennant also gives Private  
 Instruction.

**VILLA SITES.—EXCELLENT BUILDING**  
 LAND, Lots 9 and 11 on the WIMBLEDON ESTATE and  
 Lots 31, 32, 47, and 48, on the EIGHTON ESTATE, will be offered  
 to competition on the MEMBERS of the LONDON PERMA-  
 NENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, at the Society's Offices, 165,  
 Sloane-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1854, at half past  
 Eight o'clock precisely. All persons joining previous to Eight  
 o'clock on the same Evening will be entitled to bid for the same.  
 WILLIAM BOWMAN, Secretary.

In preparation, and will be ready in a few days.  
**PAPER HANGINGS,**  
 Illustrative of the LIFE of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.  
 One Hundred Engravings, large enough to cover a space of fifteen  
 feet by eleven feet, and can be arranged to meet the wishes of each  
 room at pleasure of the purchaser. Price 10s. each set. An increased  
 quantity may be obtained, at a proportionate increase of price, to suit  
 larger rooms.  
 Also, PAPER HANGINGS, illustrative of the GREAT EXHIBITION  
 of 1851. Other varieties in preparation. Price, 10s. for cash only.  
 Office, 198, Strand.</



# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

## TURKISH COFFEE-SELLER.

We might imagine that, among the people who indoctrinated us first in the merits of coffee, the temples of the fragrant beverage would be peculiarly magnificent. Quite the contrary. Neither man nor berry is esteemed a prophet at home. What one drinks is excellent; where one drinks it is another affair. The scene of the illustration is a street in Constantinople.

There is in Turkey, between coffee and tobacco, the same sort of marriage which has been solemnised in England between roast beef and plum pudding. And one consequence is, that the most stimulating of "conversational drinks" cannot loose the tongues of the most silent of nations. The pipe neutralises the cup; and words evaporate in smoke. The conversation in our Engraving—if the reader will permit that expression—is, of course, upon the subject of the Eastern question, and the war actually raging. But the whole discussion is carried on by puffs of

smoke, and ruminating glances, with a change of posture every thirty minutes on the part of each debater.

The refreshments are all confined to coffee, water, and tobacco—the latter, in some instances, being heightened by the potent flavour, and more potent influence, of opium. Generally the coffee is drunk black and sugarless; if sweetened, sugar-candy is the edulcorating element.

Imagine a rough wooden chair, raised clean of all back, and that is the stand on which you see the accompanying street scene.



TURKISH COFFEE-SELLER, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

## THE THOUSAND COLUMNS, CONSTANTINOPLE.

The point most remarkable about the scene of this Sketch is perhaps its name. So far as we ought to limit ourselves by what is ascertained,

and incontestable, there is nothing in the thing (to borrow from Pope) either "rich or rare;" though there may be a wonder "how the deuce it got there." The atmosphere in this subterranean establishment is always cool, even in the most oppressive months of the Constantinople

summer. The place called "the Thousand Columns" (it is strange that they do not ensure *thousand and one* for the designation, that cipher being of the highest mystical popularity in the East), has excited very little interest among travellers. Lamartine derives no inspiration from



"THE THOUSAND COLUMNS," AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



it; Stephens, the American—an infinitely superior writer of travels—passes it by; even our disreputable countryman, Albert Smith, says not a word upon the subject, in his "Month at Constantinople."

You descend suddenly out of the street some ten or fifteen steps, and there you are in the vast, humid, dirty, dim, low-browed hall of "The Thousand Columns." The workmen that flit by you, wheeling their ropes and barrows, are the only objects of human interest.

Still, even in this huge den (however equal it may now be) much appeals to the imagination. The Byzantine annals are ignoble, cruel, and, above all, obscure. In some such place treasures might have been secured; in some such place a worse inquisition may have wreaked its barbarism on many unknown victims; in some such place (for such a place it was necessary to find), the most interesting and important State secret ever possessed by the "Lower Empire," may have found protection and seclusion for its operations. For seven hundred years the Greek sway was prolonged by the invention of Callinicus; for seven hundred years the receipt by which the magical war-fire was manufactured remained the safe monopoly of the Emperors of the East. The traveller, without incurring the blame of extravagant romanticism, might picture to himself the well-selected stronghold in which the furtive production was carried on; he knows that it was concealed from the common view, and would not be surprised if the operation was often, or, indeed, chiefly, prosecuted under ground. Why has not Lamartine given us a poem, claiming, with his usual contempt for authorities, the *Thousand Columns* as the scene of seven centuries of labour so destructive and so mysterious?

#### THE REFORM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

It will have been the singular fortune of Lord John Russell to leave the broad mark of his reforming hand on a larger number of our ancient institutions than any other single statesman whom this country has produced. He has invaded more immunities, attacked more prescriptions, hunted over more preserves, made larger clearings through the rank growth of old English prejudices, than any legislator who can be named: and this, to some extent, in spite of himself. The currents which himself created have at times swept him onward when he would willingly have paused. With the word finality for one of his weapons, his career has been one long assault upon finalities. The powerful leverage supplied by his earliest reforms has not only rendered possible, but in a manner compelled, reforms which even the sanguine spirit of his youth would not have dared to contemplate. He who invokes public opinion becomes in a more direct sense than others its subject; and the attack upon Gatton and Sarum, which Lord John led, conducted him by a chain of consequences which he could not then have foreseen to the position which he has now taken up against the two great remaining strongholds of antiquated abuse—Oxford and Cambridge.

A reform of these two great institutions had become a thing so inevitable amid the pressure on every side of the spirit of the age, that the blindness within which continued to suggest resistance was itself the strongest amongst all the evidences for the necessity of the reform so resisted. Accordingly, the opportunity for free and spontaneous action liberally accorded to both Universities having been allowed to pass unfruitfully away—the measure of compromise offered by the governing authorities of Oxford being wholly inadequate to the urgency of the demand,—Lord John Russell has at length come forward with his scheme of amendment for that University. A measure it is conceived in a large reforming spirit,—with a careful regard for all of prescription that does not work a wrong, and all that is venerable for some better reason than that it is old. Lord John's is, in fact, the true reading of prescription itself. He translates the literal fact, wherever he can, into the original intention. Throughout his measure, that which his opponents stigmatise as innovation is in fact renovation,—and that which they call change, is a mere return, where practicable, upon the spirit (not the letter) of the past. To use Lord John's own words: "The reforming party might say with truth that antiquity was for them—that it was only modern times which could be quoted against them." With a view, then, to give scope and efficiency to the reforming spirit which Lord John lets loose in the old high quarters of exclusiveness, he abolishes the subsisting oaths by which the members of the University are bound not to reveal the statutes of the colleges, and pledged to resist all changes therein.

The projected reform embraces the following leading points.—A re-constitution of the University itself, so as to give to the governing body a real representative character, to which all the elements of the University may duly contribute. An extension of the University, as distinguished from the colleges, and by means of help from the overgrown college endowments, so as to effect a reconciliation between the professional and the tutorial systems, thereby at once raising the standard and widening the area of education.—The opening up of fellowships and scholarships, by the removal, with certain exceptions, of limitations restricting their enjoyment to narrow specified classes.—An extension of the University system in the direction also of numbers, so as to let in a larger public to the enjoyment of its vast educational means, and lower the cost at which they are dispensed.—These great leading features resolve themselves, of course, into varieties of clause and detail for securing their full effect; and there are supplementary arrangements,—such, for instance, as those by which the tenure of a fellowship is controlled and limited, and its enjoyment made contingent on the performance of some corresponding duty.

Of these measures, the most sweeping is that which re-constitutes the University as a representative body. Hitherto, as most of our readers know, the government has been in an oligarchy composed of the Vice-Chancellor, the two Proctors, and the Heads of Houses, and called the Hebdomadal Board. The powers and functions of this body are to be transferred to a new authority, to be called the Hebdomadal Council, and constituted as follows.—The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors will be of the government, as before,—and the outgoing Chancellor, if not otherwise elected. Six Heads of Houses, six Professors, and six members of Convocation of a certain standing, will be elected by the deliberative body called Congregation. To these the Chancellor for the time being will add one Head and one Professor; and an additional Professor will be elected—also by Congregation—from the theological ranks of the University. This will give a governing body of either 24 or 25 members; and the elective body, or Congregation, will contain all the elements of a true University representation. It will consist of all Heads of Houses, and Masters of Halls Tutors, and Deans of Colleges, Professors, Canons of Christchurch,—all mem-

bers of the Hebdomadal Council, University officers, and public Examiners,—all residents who have held any of the foregoing qualifications for three years, and non-residents who have held them for twelve,—all residents, likewise, who have certificates of engagement in any branch of learning or science;—and power is reserved by the University to appoint, by statute, additional members, subject to the acceptance of the Crown. To the body thus largely based will be submitted for previous deliberation all measures to be proposed in Convocation:—the body which (retaining its present powers) makes up, with the other two, the new Constitution of the University.

University extension as here proposed strikes at the monopoly of colleges in various ways. By the new measure, power is given to any Master of Arts to open a private hall, with a license from the Vice-Chancellor, and, of course, under strict regulations. It is this provision which will open the University fountains to a more general thirst; as, under the competition thus established, the minimum cost of an Oxford education will soon be reached. For the purpose, too, of enlarging the means of University, as distinguished from College, education—all colleges having as many as twenty fellowships may be called on to contribute a portion of their funds towards the endowment of new public professorships, and lectureships:—and a multitude of minor provisions are made to assist in the good work of giving vitality to what lay buried beneath the incumbrances of ages, and diverting old motives of beneficence from the choked up channels in which they had ceased to flow, into parallel courses, and converting them into fructifying streams.

Such is a broad outline of the new and important measure which will, we hope, add another triumph to the history of Lord John Russell's long political life. If we miss certain features which we had hoped to see embraced in any scheme for the reform of the Universities, we are willing to believe that such have been omitted for the express purpose of avoiding the danger which they would have brought on all the rest,—and that Lord John has gone as far into the spirit of the age as he could hope to carry the House of Lords with him. It remains only to say, that to the University is still left the show of being its own reformer. The principles laid down it may itself practically carry out if it will. The measure provides for the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission, empowered to examine and authorise all statutes and rules which the University, or the Colleges, may propose for effecting the objects which it has in view. Such statutes and rules, if not proposed by the academical authorities before Michaelmas, 1855, are to be enacted by the Commission itself.

#### THE FITZWILLIAM ESTATES, IRELAND.

The extensive and beautiful estates of the noble Earl Fitzwilliam, in the county Wicklow, have been for years presided over, in the capacity of agent, by Mr. Robert Chaloner, a gentleman who possesses an independent property in Yorkshire, but preferred a residence in Ireland, where a larger amount of usefulness was open to him. The same post was occupied for many previous years by Mr. Chaloner's highly-respected father, to whose plans the son admits he was materially indebted for the success which attended him in his office. During the period of the famine, Mr. Chaloner's devotion to the relief of the distressed, whilst it fulfilled the benevolent objects of the owner of the soil, set an example to others of the most salutary nature.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. ROBERT CHALONER.

Mr. Chaloner, from circumstances arising out of his own affairs, has withdrawn from the agency; and, in grateful recollection of his services, the tenantry lately met under the presidency of Captain Nickson, J.P., and agreed to present him with an address, and a superb silver Epergne. The plate is from the house of West and Sons, of College-green, Dublin, and is a tasteful work.

The presentation took place on the 11th ult., when a deputation of the tenantry waited upon Mr. Chaloner, at Coolattin Park, county Wicklow; and, after a suitable address, the superb gift was handed over to its now-gratified possessor.

The plate bears the following inscription:—  
Presented by the tenants of Earl Fitzwilliam's Irish estates to ROBERT CHALONER, Esq., on his resigning the agency, as a token of their esteem and respect. February, 1854.

#### THE PEACE DEPUTATION TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(See the Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 672.)

On Friday evening week, Mr. H. Pease, one of the late deputation to the Czar, gave a very interesting account of his journey, and the reception of the deputation by the Czar, before the members of the Mechanics' Institute, at the Central Hall, Darlington.

The deputation proceeded from London to Berlin, where they remained over one Sabbath, in order to obtain some introductions for St. Petersburg. At the first Russian custom house their passports were demanded, and their chests and papers all turned over, in order that nothing obnoxious to the Emperor might be allowed to enter Russia. An old *Darlington Times*, wrapped round a parcel, was no sooner caught sight of by one of the officials, than it was immediately torn up and trampled under foot. They now had to travel by means of sledges, to which six Russian horses were attached. Some of these sledges were well appointed, and the style in which the drivers were dressed was far superior to the style of clothing in this country. They usually travelled two nights out of three during this time. In about fourteen days they reached St. Petersburg, after being out about five nights. They were fortunate enough to meet with a comfortable English hotel, kept by Mrs. Benson, who was almost a neighbour, having previously lived at Sunderland. Before seeing Count Nesselrode, they had to explain their motives for visiting Russia; and here their motives for coming to Russia were duly inquired into. There were but three motives that were allowed to influence people in visiting Russia, and these, as far as he could recollect, were business, health or pleasure, and science. At this office they were very civilly treated, and they had no reason to complain. For this they were indebted to Prince Menschikoff, who had written to Count Nesselrode, saying what their mission was, and telling him to expect them.

The Emperor was very kind to them. He is a man of about fifty-six, and, on the whole, a very fine-looking specimen of humanity. There was a very splendid view from the Emperor's room window. He saw a long way down the river, and the docks and fortifications were under his immediate surveillance. There was no want of everything grand and imposing—gilded flowers in splendid vases, and galleries of the finest pictures met their view at every step. Here, in fact, was everything that was attractive and interesting. He (Mr. Pease) could not help remarking a very great improvement in these large houses in Russia over those in England: in every part a uniform and moderate heat was diffused. The reception-room was 300 feet in length, and took 20,000 wax-lights to illuminate it. Here the collections in every department of art from all parts of the world were on the most magnificent scale. Here were a large number of articles in malachite, and those who visited the Great Exhibition of 1851 would alone be able to form any adequate conception of the splendid effect which large quantities of this fine mineral and gold had when brought together. He was not a very good judge of fine painting; but here was gallery after gallery filled with paintings by the best masters. The effect of the whole was admiration and amazement. There was in one of the halls a very large vase, which had lately been brought from Finland, and which was supported on a huge pedestal, all cut out of a solid piece of granite. The kindness they met with at the Court was far above that usually extended to visitors, and they were taken to see the room of Peter the Great. Here was everything that would suggest itself as being of use to a great king, as Peter was; many ingenious tools and other things of his own invention, and many beautifully carved ornaments in ivory and wood. On one of the tables in a plain case was an old steel pen, which the late Duke of Wellington used, and which had been sent as a present to the Emperor by the present Duke. Among other curiosities were some huge lumps of native sulphur, and a large piece of gold as it had been found. The specimens from those interminable sources of wealth, the Siberian mines, were of the most interesting and wonderful nature.

After describing the churches of St. Petersburg, and the winter amusements of the population, Mr. Pease remarked, that the reason why Russia had made no more progress in civilisation was the way in which she trampled down the press. He brought with him a number of an illustrated paper which had passed the ordeal of examination by the Post-office authorities. Several articles had been cut out wholesale, as containing something not quite respectable. One of the articles so cut away had been originally an illustration of the Emperor, and had no doubt contained something considered derogatory to his dignity. In some cases the obnoxious articles were expunged, and not cut out; but one of these plans was always adopted as the papers passed through the Post-offices.

They were well aware that serfdom very extensively prevailed in Russia. Many of these serfs were of the better class, such as waiters in hotels, and these all had to pay so much yearly to their lords. A waiter in the hotel where he stayed paid his nobleman £4 a year, and the income which some of these nobles received in this way amounted to £300,000. To these noblemen the war was a very great loss. There had already been two conscriptions within the last six months, each of which would reduce the revenue of some of these noblemen to the extent of about £10,000. Very much to the discredit of the Russians, the barbarous slaughter of Sinope was performed every night in the theatres of St. Petersburg.

He had purposely refrained from alluding to the subject of the war now imminent, because his only object in giving this lecture was to detail a few of the incidents which had befallen him in making a journey which he had undertaken in fulfilment of what he conceived to be a matter of duty. They would perhaps expect that he should tell them a little more, particularly the nature of the interview with the Emperor. After getting the necessary introduction, they were ushered into the palace, where a very beautiful ideal of a king's servant conducted them through several suites of rooms, and up a great many stairs, at the landing of every one of which was a body of guards stationed, standing as mute as the walls beside them. After waiting about half an hour, a messenger was sent to tell them that the Emperor was ready to receive them. On going into the room where the Czar was, he rose from his seat and came across the room about half way to meet them. Baron Nicolay was present during the interview. The conversation has already appeared in the papers. The Emperor spoke chiefly in English, which he spoke very well; but some parts of the conversation, and the reply to the address, he addressed to Baron Nicolay in French: the reason why he did so was that the Emperor knew better the full import of the words he used in that language than in English. The interview lasted about half an hour. He expressed a wish that they should, before they left, call upon the Empress, which they did. When they arrived in the room where she was, they found that the Emperor had arrived first by a private passage. The Empress seemed to be suffering from ill-health, caused partly from the unjustifiable attacks which had been recently made on the character of her husband by the British press. He (Mr. Pease) at once saw how painful a subject it was to the Empress and the Grand Duchess Olga, and he could not but regret the course which the press of this country had pursued in this respect—in resorting to abuse and calumny instead of reasoning. Many of the most respectable British residents in St. Petersburg were of the same opinion, and expressed the very great pain this subject had caused them. All that he saw of the Emperor led him to a very different opinion of his character. The people of St. Petersburg almost idolized him, and he frequently went out amongst them unattended. Setting aside the question whether the Emperor was right or wrong in the course he had lately adopted, he could not see anything unreasonable or deserving of ridicule in the fact of a body of Christians who have been in existence two hundred years, and who have averaged 20,000 in number, who have always cherished the belief that liberty can neither be advanced, nor national disputes settled, by the use of the sword, and who had always endeavoured to be good citizens, sending three of their number to endeavour to bring about a pacific settlement of the present difficulties. He firmly believed that after vast sums of money had been spent, and thousands of lives had been sacrificed, the question would remain just where it at present was, and arbitration would be resorted to. After men had tried the irrational, the inhuman, unreasonable—he had almost said—God-blessing practice of war—causing thousands of families the deepest misery—when all saw the great curse a war was, then they would be led to acknowledge that there was nothing irrational or unreasonable in their endeavouring to avert it. All would then be ready to acknowledge that they had been actuated by thoroughly Christian principle. After apologising for having omitted to notice many points of interest, as being too much to include in one lecture, Mr. Pease resumed his seat.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Through the exertions of Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., and others, the Treasury have resolved that the sum of £500 shall be placed annually in the civil estimates to the service of the society; the Government requiring, in return, that a public hall be fitted up, with models, &c., for the inspection of the public, and that a report of the society's proceedings be presented annually to the Houses of Parliament.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The bands of several regiments of the garrison of Paris have been for some time practising the air "God save the Queen," in order to play it on the arrival of the English auxiliaries; whose bands will, no doubt, return the compliment by playing the now appropriate air of "Partant pour la Syrie."

At one of the oldest clock manufactories in Connecticut; 250 men are employed. The clocks are made at the rate of 600 per day, and at a price varying from one dollar to ten dollars, the average price being three dollars.

The *Océan*, a newspaper published at Brest, has taken the trouble to calculate an average of the age of the Admirals in the French navy. This calculation gives 61, as nearly as may be, for the age of the Vice-Admirals, and 55 as that of the Rear-Admirals. It is added that in England the average is higher in both cases by six years.

The sentence of death passed upon Abel Burrows, at the last Bedford Assizes, for the murder of Charity Glenister, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

On Saturday last the remains of the once celebrated western mail coaches were taken off the road, the Dorchester and Exeter mail coach being on that day withdrawn.

The two companies which light Dublin have announced a rise of from 5s. to 5s. 10d. the 1000 cubic feet of gas.

The *Liberté*, of Lille, states that the Turkish Ambassador in Paris has demanded from the French Bishops aid and protection for a Capucine Father, who is now in France, collecting the means for building a Catholic church at Constantinople.

The French Government has decided that a periodical, containing reports and papers of scientific and literary societies, accounts of missions &c., shall henceforth be published, under the title of *Bulletin des Sociétés Savantes*.

The Belgian annual exhibition of the works of living artists is to commence at Brussels on the 1st August, and to continue to the 30th September. Foreigners will be allowed to exhibit.

The *Scientific American* speaks of a new marine locomotive, with which the inventor says he can cross the Atlantic in four days.

A smart shock of an earthquake (the second within six months) was experienced at St. Sebastian, north coast of Spain, on the 19th ult., at half-past ten p.m. The walls of the houses trembled, and the horizontal oscillations which accompany such phenomena were apparent.

Mr. Dargan has granted the use of the Industrial Exhibition Building to the Royal Dublin Society for their spring cattle-show, which takes place this month.

The report of the Tynemouth states that more than one-seventh of the electors of that borough are publicans.

Prince Albert has given a donation of £200 for the extension of the electric telegraph to Aberdeen.

Considerable transactions in foreign commodities are said to be meditated this spring by the smugglers on the north and east coasts of England.

The Admiralty have adopted private signals in their telegraphic communications, in order to ensure secrecy for their orders to the dockyards.

The action for damages by the family of Mr. Bateman, of Cork, who was killed at Straffan, against the Great Southern and Western Railway, has been compromised for £3000, paid to the plaintiffs.

The accounts for the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ending at Michaelmas last show that £15,500 was paid over to her Majesty's privy purse.

A vessel was sent to sea the other day from Yarmouth, entirely manned by master mariners; the rise of wages and the attractions of the navy having so closely reduced the number of common seamen.

James Hagan, who was convicted at Belfast assizes of being a member of a Ribbon Lodge, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Mr. Calvert intends shortly to commence erecting his reduction and smelting works in Merionethshire, for the purpose of extracting gold from various ores and rock. The establishment will cover several acres of ground, and will be capable of treating about 5000 tons per week.

A Brazilian company, with a capital of 600,000 dollars, has successfully introduced steam navigation on the entire length of the river Amazon.

The Russian Pera and country palaces are to be fitted up as residences for the English and French Commanders-in-Chief when they arrive at Constantinople.

The Rev. Mr. Perowne, M.A., censor of King's College, has been appointed by the council to the new professorship in English History, and to the lectureship of Modern History, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. J. Brewer.

M. De Maupas, the late French Minister at Naples, has arrived in Paris. It is said that he is to be appointed Minister at Madrid, in the place of the Marquis de Turgo.

Tenders were delivered for the navy contracts for hemp on Tuesday, but at such high prices that the Government did not entertain them.

The Supreme Court at Boston has decided that the section of the Massachusetts Liquor Law, which authorises the seizure and destruction of liquor is unconstitutional.

Accounts have been received in Sydney of a considerable reinforcement to the French naval squadron in the South Seas.

The great Ganges Canal, the most important public work yet executed in India is to be opened on the 8th of April.

An English company, directed by Messrs. Gandell Brothers, has just commenced the draining by means of steam-engines the lake of Capetang, in the arrondissement of Beziers. The superficies of the ground to be reclaimed is about 4700 acres.

A letter from Rome of the 20th ult. states that the assassin of Count Rossi has been found out, and arrested.

The value of the gold exported from Victoria during the year 1853 was about £14,000,000 sterling; from New South Wales, £6,000,000.

An exhibition of *tableaux vivants* is at present taking place in Madrid. Amongst the incidents represented are the Crucifixion and the Ascension of Christ.

Dr. Wetstein, Prussian Consul at Damascus, has purchased at that place nearly 500 Arab manuscripts for the Royal Library at Berlin. Amongst them are two fragments of the Koran, several autographs and treatises on history, geography, natural history, medicine, mathematics, and astronomy.

The Imperial Library of France has purchased for 250*fr.* the original manuscript of the chronicle of "The Cid," a poem of the fifteenth century, illustrated by curious pen-and-ink sketches.

Baron de Brunnow left Darmstadt on the 22nd ult. for Brussels, but was to return in about a fortnight. His family and his two secretaries remain at Darmstadt.

Nine Turkish and Egyptian steam-ships, intended for the conveyance of troops (some 17,000) to Greece and Constantinople, are lying at Alexandria, waiting for a supply of coal.

The railway from the canal to the Nile will be called into requisition for the next transit of the Overland Mail and passengers.

A letter from Warsaw of the 15th ult. states that the Vistula had on that day overflowed its banks, and inundated several of the streets of that city.

The Chinese emigration to California has again commenced. Eight hundred Celestials, in three vessels, reached San Francisco last February.

A launch containing a large number of passengers was recently capsized in Virgin Bay, Lake Nicaragua. Twenty-four persons were drowned.

An order has been sent to England by the French Admiralty for the purchase of all the largest and best maps of the Baltic to be found in London. The French maps are good as far as they go, but they are not the result of recent surveys.

There have been 1280 deaths from cholera within the Glasgow bills of mortality since the beginning of the present outbreak.

The net revenue paid into the Exchequer in 1840 was £47,567,565; the net revenue last year was £54,430,344; increase, £6,862,779. In 1840 the expenditure was £49,161,536; last year it was £51,174,839; increase, £2,013,303.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Edward Howard, and a number of other Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, have published a declaration to their "Protestant fellow-countrymen," in which they say "that they regard the success of the motion of Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons as a direct attack upon the Catholic religion, and as an insult to those who profess it."

It is expected that, in deference to the wishes of the sailors of the British navy, who prefer serving in ships launched on a Saturday, that the launch of the *Royal Albert* will take place between three and four o'clock on Saturday, April 29.

It is currently believed among military circles that, in addition to the late augmentation, there is to be a further increase to the army of 20,000 men.

The Ceylon advices report the coffee crop of 1853 at 450,000 cwt., and, but for a deficient supply of labour, it would have been one thousand cwt. more.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HUTCH.—Your best plan will be to procure a set of what are called the "Stanton Chess-men," and with them you will receive the Chess "Text-book"—a little work of the kind you want, just adapted for beginners.

M. F.—You are not quite right, even now. See our Solution.

C. A. J., Dublin.—Many thanks. They shall be applied.

T. L., of Hereford.—1. Your solution is incorrect. 2. The price of the Chess-player's Chronicle is 1s. 6d. per month. Monthly periodicals may be ordered of any bookseller in the country, and obtained without any extra charge. As they are published, too, in London, a day or two before the last of every month, it is the country bookseller's fault, or the fault of his London agent, if subscribers do not get them in most parts of England by the 1st, or at farthest the 2nd, of the month.

J. G. G.—It shall have insertion shortly.

G. W. S., Holybourne.—We will submit the inquiry to the composer, and give his solution if space admits, next week.

R., of Stuttgart.—1. With the emendation last sent, it appears to be quite correct, and worthy of the ingenious author? 2. Your solution of No. 523 is the true one.

LANCASTER.—1. The first prize in the little tourney, just finished at the Manchester Chess-club, was won by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Kloppe. 2. The Club holds its meetings on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at the Star Hotel, Deansgate.

DELTA, WITNEY, M. F. of Kew, A. K., Lambeth.—Our opinion of your Problems shall be given next week.

HUTCH, Chertsey.—We cannot see a second mode of effecting mate. You must have entirely overlooked the check with Black's Kt.

E. R., Manchester.—You are mistaken. The mate cannot be given in the way you suggest.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 521.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd	R to K B 6th (best)	4. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q B 6th
2. P to Q B 4th (ch)	P takes P	5. P to Q 5th (dis. ch)—Mate.	
3. R to K 4th	P takes P		

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 525.

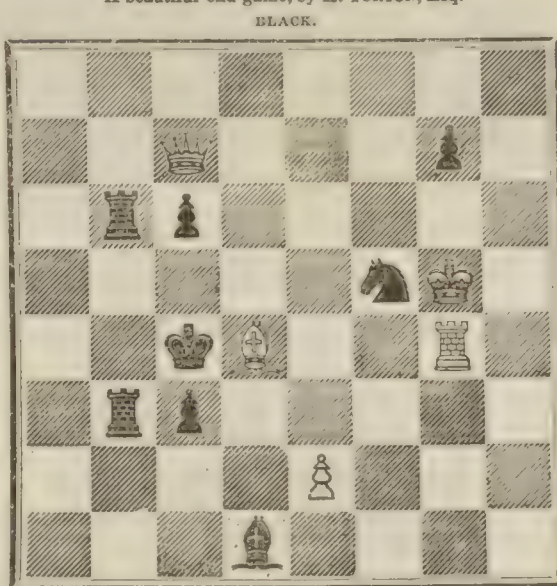
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	4. Kt to Q 2nd	K takes P
2. R to K R sq	P moves	5. Kt (dis. ch)—Mate.	
3. R to Q sq			

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 526.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K B 2nd (di. ch)	K to Q R 5th	2. B to Q sq	Anything.
		3. Mates.	

## PROBLEM No. 528.

A beautiful end-game, by H. TURTON, Esq.



White to play, and give mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Stirring little skirmish played at the St. George's Chess-club, between Mr. WYVILL, M.P., and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Q to K sq	Kt to K 6th
2. B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. K to K B 2nd	B takes K Kt
3. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	16. B takes B (b)	Kt takes Q B P
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	17. Q to K 4th (c)	Kt takes Q R
5. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	18. P to K B 5th	Q to K B 4th
6. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. P to K R 4th (d)	Q to K B 8th (ch)
7. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	20. K to R 2nd	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
8. P takes P	P takes P	21. K to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 7th
9. B takes P	Kt to K 2nd	22. Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 8th (ch)
10. B to Q B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	23. K to R 2nd	B to K B 3rd
11. Castles (a)	Castles	24. R to K Kt 3rd (e)	Kt to Q 5th
12. B takes Q Kt	B takes B (ch)	25. P takes P	Q takes Kt
13. K to R sq	Kt to K B 4th		

And Black resigned.

(a) In a more thoughtful game Black would probably have preferred taking the K Kt, to double his adversary's Pawns on the K Bishop's file.

(b) If he had taken with the Pawn, White must equally have won the exchange by taking the Bishop with his Kt, and then, Hook with Bishop.

(c) This total surrender of his Q Rook looks over bold, but he gained a promising attack, though not one sufficiently lasting to compensate for such a sacrifice.

(d) If he had played the Rook to K B 4th, White might, we believe, have played his King's Rook to King's square, and have won thereby. It is obvious he could never play the Q Rook to that square without loss, on account of Black's then taking his K B Pawn with his Bishop—checking.

(e) Better, perhaps, to have taken Pawn with Pawn, permitting an exchange of Queens, and have fought for a drawn battle.

This eccentric little affair was played at the St. George's Chess-club the other day, between two of our best players—Mr. WYVILL, M.P., and Mr. EVELYN, M.P.

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	11. Q to her sq	P to Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. P to Q B 3rd (b)	P takes B
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	13. P takes Kt	B to Kt 2nd
4. Kt takes P	P to K B 4th	14. P to K B 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
5. P takes P	Kt takes Kt (a)	15. K to his 2nd (c)	B takes Q P
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3rd	16. Q to K sq	Q to K B 3rd
7. P takes P	B to K Kt 2nd	17. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q R to K B 3rd (d)
8. P takes P (dis. ch)	K to B sq	18. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to B 2nd
9. P takes Kt (be- K takes Q coming a Q) (ch)	K to B sq	19. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 4th
10. K B to Q B 4th P to K 3rd (ch)		20. K R to Q sq	Q R to K Kt sq
		21. P to K R 4th	P to K 4th
		22. Kt to Q Kt 5th—	

And, in a few moves, White surrendered.

(a) White plays this opening at random. It is surprising, after the deplorable position he was driven to take up, that he should have recovered himself as he did.

(b) This is a somewhat feeble, timorous move; and it subjected Mr. E. to a good deal of embarrassment.

(c) Had he interposed the Kt's Pawn, White would of course have taken it with his Queen.

(d) This was a fault. The move to be regretted, too, because it occurred at the moment when White had retrieved his error in the opening, and stood fair to win the game. If, instead of the move made, he had played his K R to R 6th, we believe he must have gained the day. For suppose—

17. K R to R 6th

18. R to K B sq. or (e)

(It is hardly necessary to say that if Black takes the Rook he will be mated in two moves.)

19. K to Q sq (best)

It takes Kt K P

With decidedly the better game.

(e) 19. Q to K B sq. or (f) Q R to K B sq. 20. K to Q 2nd (best) B takes Kt (ch)

19. P takes K R (if) B takes K B P (ch) 21. P takes B Q to K B 5th (ch)

And White must win.

(f) 19. Kt to K 4th B takes Kt 20. Q, or R to K B sq Q to K Kt 3rd

19. P takes B K R to Q 6th And ought to win.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 865.—By J. B. of Bridport.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K Kt 4th, Kts at Q 4th and 5th, P at K B 2nd. Black: K at K 4th, R at Q 2nd, B at Q 6th, P at K 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 866.—By Signor ASPA.

White: K at K Kt 7th, Q at K B 4th, R at Q R 5th, Bs at Q Kt 4th and 7th, Kts at K Kt 1st and 4th, P at K B 6th. Black: K at Q 6th, Q at Q B 7th, Kts at Q Kt 3rd and Q R 6th, Bs at K B 6th and Q 2nd, Kts at K 4th and Q 5th.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

## THE WIVES OF SOLDIERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

In the annals of English history the British nation has never demonstrated such enthusiastic approval of approaching warfare as at this present crisis. Applauding multitudes cheer the troops when marching to their points of embarkation, and accompany the battalions with excitement hitherto unparalleled. Of the truth of such unequivocal feeling no two opinions can be entertained. Apathy, which for years has stagnated efforts endeavouring to draw attention to the soldier's grievances, now holds promise of being supplanted by noble and generous sympathy. To dwell upon the past is futile. What has gone before us is irremediable. Happily, old standing indifference to the welfare of the army is in course of abrogation by open avowal of acknowledged neglect. In time of peace the soldier has hitherto been regarded as an incumbrance, and many cavilled at the "Estimates." Advocating reduction, without possessing a thorough knowledge on the subject, they would gladly have disembodied the whole force. But, to realise our supremacy, we must evidence power; for indifference as to means of protection when lulled into fancied security, will avail nought when the period for action arrives. That epoch is now present; and the consequence of procrastination in reforming errors becomes apparent. Wrongs entailed on the land service of the country's defenders have already been touched upon in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and other journals partially exposed the inefficiency of regulations possessing nothing beyond custom recommendatory of continuance. As though new circumstances had arisen, depreciating the justice of our military system, the case of soldiers' families bereft of their protectors has at length gained commiseration from the wealthy. Many of the highest and fairest in the land have voluntarily come forward in support of the indisputable claims of this long-abused class; and the movement thus given in a righteous cause redounds greatly to the honour of those who originated the measure.

Donations are daily solicited by advertisement for those whose husbands and parents sailed with their regiments for the East; but nothing is advanced in behalf of others belonging to soldiers employed in the Queen's service elsewhere. Tardy as the demonstration has been, it is nevertheless, gratifying to know the country is at length aroused to so pressing a call on humanity. But it should be borne in mind that the misery influencing present exertions in compassion for so numerous a portion of our fellow-creatures, does not originate from occasions of recent advent. On the contrary, misery, bereavement, and want have again and again been endured by women and children in precisely similar phases since the formation of our army. In this respect, the destination of the soldier matters little—whether to protect our colonial possessions, or to encounter a foreign foe, the inevitable consequences to those left behind are the same. At this moment regiments are under orders for India and Van Diemen's Land, and heart-rending scenes equalling those enacted very recently will occur on the departure of those corps. The honour to be gained on active service is naturally preferred by soldiers to a protracted sojourn in the tropics; but the amount of danger, as regards existence, may be nearly balanced. Were it optional, every British regiment would volunteer for the seat of war; but, as that cannot be, some must be necessitated to perform less popular duties.

The present expeditionary force may possibly be engaged for a short time only, whereas regiments destined for the Colonies never return under ten years; and, if in India, their absence exceeds that period. What an epidemic can accomplish in destroying human life was fearfully exemplified a few months since at Bermuda; and in 1841 the 92nd Highlanders lost fifty-two men, during four months, out of a detachment consisting of one hundred and seventy-eight; while, of nine officers then quartered in the garrison, five died in the island, or on passage home. This occurred at Dominica. The chances, therefore, of those at home again beholding their relatives, whether actually engaged in the field, or located in a pestilential climate, do not greatly preponderate on either side. But the hope of glory, that powerful incentive to action glowing in every soldier's breast, cannot find existence in a combat with tropical fevers, and utter annihilation of health.

Previous to the embarkation of troops on board the *Himalaya*, numbers of persons visited the steamer, anxious to witness the mode in which she was fitted up for the soldiers' reception. From these a small sum was demanded on admittance, which amounted to several pounds, and was bestowed on some local charity. Surely the donation would have been more appropriately applied if divided among the sorrowing women, who, standing on the quay, watched the departing vessel till she vanished in the distance, bearing away—perhaps for ever—those whom they held most dear.

In time of general excitement, when a nation becomes unanimous in a popular cause, appeal in behalf of women suffering by the occasion, finds ready sympathy in England. That a large sum will eventually be collected for soldiers' wives, is more than probable. But the intended benefit ought not to arise from private donations, but rather be accorded by Government at the nation's cost. A more deserving charity could not be patronised. Announcement of such a purpose being in progress of realisation would be cordially greeted by all parties. It has been urged that provision being made for wives debared from accompanying their husbands on service, would hold out objectionable inducements for marrying. That soldiers, equally with others, contract imprudent alliances needs no argument, but that the prospect of their wives being probably left destitute acts as a preventative to such engagements is erroneous. In regiments where commanding officers refuse men leave to marry, the motive is generally frustrated by the soldier having the ceremony performed without the cognizance of his superior. A woman thus situated is denied the trifling advantages granted to others who entered wedlock with the colonel's approval. Nevertheless, she is wedded, and though the custom of the service may render her position somewhat more wretched than is the case with those living in barracks, her grief is in no degree assuaged by close companionship with penury and privation, when torn from her husband, who is compulsorily obliged to leave her homeless, and to starve. A fund might be granted, or other means devised, by which the well-conducted woman would find opportunity offered for obtaining an honest livelihood, and her children protected in the hour of need.

Many a soldier on foreign service would march with a lighter heart, and many a bitter pang of anguish would be spared, if something substantially permanent was effected by these in power, for accomplishing such an act of mercy.

**GOLD ROBBERY.**—The *Sydney*, while on her homeward passage from Melbourne, lost a box containing 1000 oz. of gold. It is supposed to have been abstracted from the hold at the Cape, where some boxes of gold had to be landed. The missing box was consigned to the London and Westminster Bank, and was valued at nearly £5000.

**DR. BARTH'S ARRIVAL AT TIMBUKTU.**—A letter from Mr. Augustus Petermann, of the Geographical Society, announces the arrival, at the celebrated city of Timbuktu, of Dr. Barth, whose expedition to Central Africa we have more than once had occasion to notice. The letters received from Dr. Barth are dated Timbuktu, Sept. 7, and Oct. 5. No letters had previously been received since March, 1853. He had the friendship of the Sheikh Bakay, ruling chief of the city—a fortunate circumstance, considering the fanatical character of the people—and by his advice assuaged to be a messenger from the Great Sultan of Stamboul. He was, consequently, welcomed and saluted by the festive multitudes. The geographical position he has attained, we need scarcely add, is very important.





"Cry Havock, and let slip the Dogs of War."—SHAKESPEARE.

## DECLARATION OF WAR.

### 'LETTING SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR.'

ODE TO THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

SHAME on thee, Nicholas! History never  
Showed lust of dominion more brutal than thine:  
Thy deeds shall be black in her pages for ever,  
And infamy follow thy name on her line.

Woe to thee, Nicholas! Murder and plunder  
May guide thee to battle, but vengeance is near;  
'Tis written in lightning, 'tis spoken in thunder,  
And peals through the earth on the popular ear.

SHAME on thee, Nicholas! Justice invoked thee;  
Vain was her voice; thou wert deaf to her call.  
Robbery armed, and Hypocrisy cloaked thee,  
But Arrogance dug thee a pit for thy fall.

Woe to thee, Nicholas! Golden and splendid,  
The head of the idol may gleam to the day;  
We gaze, and it crumbles; its glories are ended;  
The ground is unstable, its feet are of clay.

SHAME on thee, Nicholas! Shame and perdition!  
The curse of mankind on thy name shall be hurled,  
To loose, for the sake of thy selfish ambition,  
The bloodhounds of war on the innocent world.

Woe to thee, Nicholas! False and perfidious,  
If sane—the detested! if mad—the abhorred!  
Invoking to aid thee, with blasphemies hideous,  
The name of Religion, the word of the Lord!—C. M.

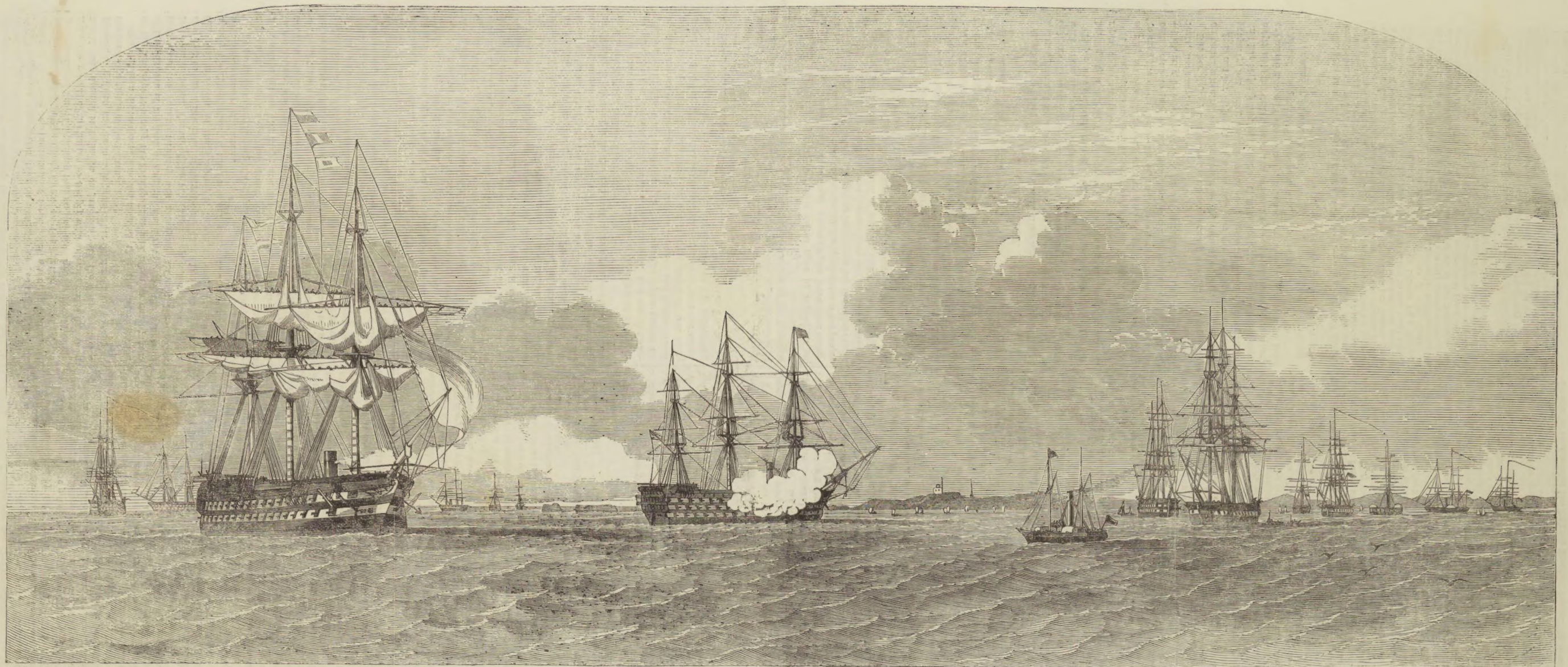
### WAR WITH RUSSIA.

CONSEQUENT upon the termination of amicable relations with the Czar, the most important message which Parliament has received from the Queen, or from her immediate predecessor, was brought down by her Majesty's Ministers on Monday evening, and an unusual number of persons were attracted in and around Westminster-hall and the approaches to the Houses of Parliament, by the interest and novelty



WAR WITH RUSSIA.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR READING THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.





EDINBURGH. LA HOGUE. ST. JEAN D'ACRE. BLENHEIM. AJAX. TRIBUNE. DUKE OF WELLINGTON. PRINCESS ROYAL. EURYALUS. IMPERIEUSE. VALOROUS. DRAGON. AMPHION. LEOEARD.

THE BALTIC FLEET ENTERING WINGA SOUND.—DRAWN BY O. W. BRIERLY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the event. The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at a few minutes before five o'clock, at which hour the Peereses' Gallery was filled with ladies, and the space at the foot of the Throne, which it is the privilege of the sons of Peers to occupy, was also crowded. The space below the bar was crowded with members of the House of Commons and others having the privilege of the *entrée*. Among the Peers earliest in attendance were Lord Brougham, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Clarendon entered the House together at five o'clock. The Premier was engaged in conversation with Lord Grey for a few minutes, and Lord Clarendon was similarly engaged with Lord Brougham. When the Ministers took their seats, there were present upon the Treasury bench—the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. Upon the Opposition bench were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Colchester. Several prelates—among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of St. Asaph—took their seats upon the Bishops' bench.

Several petitions having been previously presented, precisely at five minutes past five o'clock the Earl of ABERDEEN rose, and, amidst cries of "Order" advanced to the table, and laying a paper upon it, simply said, "My Lords, a message from the Queen."

The Clerk immediately carried it to the Lord Chancellor; and the LORD CHANCELLOR, rising, but not stepping to the side of the woolsack as when addressing their Lordships, proceeded to read in clear and emphatic tones, amidst the most perfect silence, the following message of her Gracious Majesty:—

"Victoria Regina. Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, have terminated; and her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally, the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression. Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subjects of these negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty, to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting upon her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace. Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed; and her Majesty relies with confidence upon the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation to protect the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The Address having been again read by the Clerk at the table, the Earl of Clarendon moved that the Address be taken into consideration on Friday.

ROYAL DECLARATION.

(From a Supplement to Tuesday night's *Gazette*.)

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people, and for Europe, the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that, after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honour of her crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the states of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and her Majesty's Ambassador at

Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not only the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to her Majesty—one that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other that the mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects, and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her



Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character, her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assembling of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Sultan's refusal to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's Note to Redschid Pacha, of the 9th (31st) May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunnow, of the 20th May (June 1), which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not, within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, authorising him, in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May; and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2nd of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that, unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but, when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan; but, as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers—once by a Note, originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte; once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government. To such a demand the Sultan would not submit; and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia. But her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong—by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences—and to save Europe from the preponderance of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilised world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

#### DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares, that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organised forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

**BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.**—The Courts of Chancery, which rose for the Easter recess on Wednesday last, will not sit again before the first day of Easter term, which falls this year on the Wednesday in Easter week. Nearly all the causes set down for hearing in the respective courts are disposed of, and there will not remain in any one court, at the termination of this sitting, more than ten causes. Such a scarcity of business has not been known at this period of the year for a considerable time. An application has been made to the Lord Chancellor by the members of the bar, and also by the United Law Society, to induce his Lordship to continue the sittings of the Court of Chancery throughout the year at Lincoln's-inn, instead of at Westminster. His Lordship has expressed himself willing to take any course most agreeable to the profession. There can be no doubt as to the wishes of the profession upon this subject, and it is to be hoped that the absurdity of removing the courts to Westminster for six weeks in every year, and taking barristers, solicitors, and clerks away from their chambers and from the public offices, to the great detriment of their clients' interests, will at length be finally abolished.

**THE HAY CONTRACTORS.**—Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons, the hay contractors for the troops, forwarded a letter stating that they have presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an immediate examination of the hay returned to them by the Victualling-office, and of the whole of that which they had pressed for the Government. They assert, with the fullest confidence, that neither water, nor filth, nor any rubbish will be found in a single bale.

## THE FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

St. Jean d'Acre, WINGA SOUND, 18th March.

In the accompanying Sketch, part of the Fleet are seen steaming into Winga Sound, headed by Sir Charles Napier in the *Duke of Wellington*: part, which arrived here a day before him, are lying at anchor. I mentioned in my last, that before leaving the Downs, a signal from the Admiral had appointed this as a place of rendezvous for the Fleet, in case of accidentally parting company during our passage to the Baltic. The event has proved the wisdom of the precaution. On Monday evening, 13th inst., we weighed and stood out to sea. All the ships, with the exception of the paddle steamers, taking advantage of a favourable breeze, from the W., were under sail. But the impatience of the Admiral to arrive at the scene of his future operations, was soon evinced by a signal to get up steam. We proceeded in the same order as before, leaving the English coast: the in-shore squadron, under Admiral Plumridge, to windward; Sir Charles leading the starboard, and Admiral Chads the port line. Towards evening, however, a light wind from the northward rolled down upon us a dense mass of fog, which soon made the relative positions of the ships a mere matter of conjecture. Nothing could be seen save an occasional flash from the position guns of the Admiral, or the topgallant mast-heads of some tall ship towering above the vapour. During the night even these uncertain guides failed; and though we, from our position immediately astern of the flag-ship, were enabled to keep station with some degree of certainty, the remainder were not so fortunate. Morning came, and with it a strong wind, which swept away the fog, and revealed our straggling squadron. The recel signal, hoisted by the flag-ship, was promptly repeated and obeyed by those within sight. Mere specks in the far away horizon gradually increased into great ships, as they hastened to take up their positions; and by twelve o'clock all who had not hopelessly strayed were again in order of sailing.

The paddle squadron of Admiral Plumridge, and the *Princess Royal*, *Imperieuse*, *Amphion*, and *Royal George*, were not to be seen. This morning, on arriving, we found them all (excepting the *Royal George*, who has not yet turned up), anchoring at Winga.

The *Euryalus*, which started from Sheerness on the same day as we from the Downs, having been ordered to proceed with all speed: was here on Thursday. She is spoken of as a wonder of naval architecture; and though she has as yet had no opportunity to test her rate of sailing with any of the crack vessels of the fleet, no doubt is entertained that she will be at least one of the foremost. This makes the present strength of our squadron as follows:—

Duke of Wellington (flag)  
St. Jean d'Acre  
Princess Royal  
Royal George (hourly expected)  
Cressy  
Edinburgh (flag)  
Blenheim  
Hogue  
Ajax

Tribune  
Arrogant  
Imperieuse  
Amphion  
Euryalus  
Leopard (flag)  
Valorous  
Dragon

I give you the gossip of the fleet for what it is worth, believing that all the sayings and doings of our naval armaments have an interest, at the present moment, for readers at home. On arriving this morning we heard that the Russians had declared war. Rumour said that the *Dragon*, which was sent out to tow in some colliers laden with fuel for the fleet, had gone to bring back in triumph a little Russian merchant vessel, who, in the morning, had saucily refused to show her colours till the *Duke of Wellington*, who could have stowed her away on her booms amidships, pretended to chase: a proceeding which gave great amusement to the fleet, and produced the required display of bunting.

The Admiral takes his departure to-morrow, in the *Valorous*, for Copenhagen—for the purpose, it is believed, of conferring with the British Minister there. He will probably be absent four or five days, during which time Admiral Plumridge will take the command. Our vicinity to Gottenburg has afforded facilities for crowds of Swedish sight-seers to visit the fleet. Their little steamers, gaily decked out with national colours, have been cantering about all day, cheering each ship with almost as much enthusiasm as their brother excursionists of our English south coast. I need hardly say that the rigging is manned, and the ensign dipped on board all the ships at each fresh demonstration of Swedish kindly feeling. This enthusiasm for the English is, I am told, very general throughout the country; but I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

The bay in which we are lying is surrounded on three sides by low rocky coast. The land represented in the Illustration is that which guards the west. The lighthouse is Buska Light. Winga Beacon is seen a little to the left.

The town of Gottenburg, distant some six or seven English miles, would be in the rear, and a little to the left of one looking in this direction. There are no houses but those belonging to the light keepers; and a more bleak, uninteresting spot could hardly be imagined: the weather during the last few days has been bitterly cold.

## LITERATURE.

**ALGERIA:** the Topography and History, Political, Social, and Natural, of French Africa. By JOHN REYNELL MORELL. Cooke. Splendid settlements, kingdoms, and republics have flourished along the southern shores of the Mediterranean. When we think of them, the mind passes insensibly back through many ages, and still finds, even in the remotest part of history, that this land was connected conspicuously with the revolutions and vicissitudes of mighty nations, and with the more memorable destinies of mankind. As early as the days of the Hebrew patriarchs, it is probable that the Arab stock, which is like the twin of the Jewish race itself, began to people the sunny coast-lands of North Africa with warrior shepherds. From the days when the Egyptian yoke was fastened far and near, on the necks of the tribes around, what an immense intervening space the eye traverses until it reaches the age in which we live. After Egyptian domination Phœnician settlements—settlements still germinating others, and sending many a vagabond migration to colonise Spain, and even the distant valleys of Ireland. Then came Tyrian Carthage, to furnish one of the most exciting episodes in ancient history. Rome next rules from Mauritania to Egypt, but not with fixed or uncontested sway; and groups of minor dramas—in which figure Rome's ready ally, Massinissa; and Rome's still readier enemy, Jugurtha—are cast here into the main current of the historic plot. Then, with vast convulsions, and a crash which made the world tremble, down went the Western Empire; and the victorious Vandals passed onwards into Africa. For a time, by the sword of Belisarius, Constantinople revenged the overthrow of Rome. A new picture had also been unrolled. These lands had been famous in war and policy. They may boast of having become renowned during the first four or five centuries of Christianity, for the eloquence, the general genius, and the erudition of some men whose superiors no subsequent age has produced. Here arose the giant mind of Tertullian, like (to borrow from himself a simile which he uses on another occasion) some ebony figure, at once dark and shining. Here flourished the great Bishop of Hippo, St. Augustine, whose tender and pathetic eloquence is united to so marvellous an amount of knowledge, and to so keen an edge of argument. Yet a short time, and the scene is metamorphosed into the airy and fantastic brilliancy of Saracenic civilisation; ardent in war, ornate in peace, skilful in architecture, in medicine, in mathematics, in numerals, in divination. Charles V. and his Spaniards have also left their impress on these shores; which, passing under Turkish suzerainty, and then bursting into the licentious and bloody independence of organised piracy, fell at last, in our own day, beneath the control of the French sword.

The war in which we are now engaged, in union with France, sheds

\* The report was afterwards traced to a German paper, which also informed its readers that the English fleet had passed the Sound.

a strong additional interest around Algeria. When France goes to war in the east of Europe, Algeria's her advanced right wing, by which she overlaps the enemy, and in which she possesses an outflanking post. But more important in the present struggle is the nature of the troops which France is despatching from Algeria. They are peculiarly fitted to take part in a conflict conducted on one side in a semi-Oriental fashion, and on the other according to the principles of regular warfare; for they are eminently experienced and skilful in both. For the last twenty years the French in Algeria have been inured to the climate of Africa, and the Arabs to the discipline and the arms of the French. In the late war between the Turks and the Russians, the Russians were easily victorious, because the Turks were not yet imbued with the European arts, nor furnished with the European appliances, of conflict. Twenty-five years have removed the old generation, and partially introduced the new tactics; and what a difference between the resistance Turkey then offered, and that which she makes now! But far more formidable than any Turkish force, even under improved organisation, is the mixed army which France is sending from Algeria. With the entire control and formation of the Arabian recruits, France has made them inestimable soldiers, not devoid of one quality expected in regular troops, and adding to that character a peculiar value of their own. With these are joined their conquerors and masters; but not, when the Arabs are officered by the latter, their superiors.

In Mr. Morell's volume a full account is given of Algeria; and when we say full, we mean not only that the present state of this new French Regency is described, and that a brief history is supplied of the events which have brought matters to their actual condition, but a succinct and very agreeable survey is presented of the vicissitudes of the past in those remarkable lands, from the most distant antiquity. More than this; the physical attributes of that region—geographical, atmospheric, pastoral, agricultural—are all noticed with clearness. In fact, a very great quantity of practical information is to be got from these pages. We must add that Mr. Morell appears to us to have both selected judiciously, and examined carefully the authorities on which he founds his statements.

The remaining division is history, physiology, manners and customs, stories, remarks, and social and religious statistics. In this part there is an immensity of curious matter, collected from modern authorities. Mr. Morell, who is well read, increases the interest, here and there, by noticing some remarkable coincidences and approximations between the ancient and the actual state and circumstances of that region. It is exceedingly droll, but a fact, that the Kabyles, who have dwelt in the same grim and austere solitudes ever since the time of Regulus, think that the French are the Romans come again; and that they actually speak of enlisting in the Zouaves, as of taking service with the Legions. How profound and indelible the impression everywhere left by those wonderful conquerors, those old masters of the world! Time cannot efface the prints of their mighty footsteps.

Two very suggestive chapters on colonisation and government bring us to that in which the French army of Africa is analysed. We may really dispense with any observations respecting the importance and interest of such an inquiry. The annals of Barbary follow, from before Dido till after Abd-el-Kader.

In an appendix are treated some subjects of collateral bearing—the antiquities, language, commerce, geology, &c., of this great French acquisition; once the granary of Rome, and, perhaps, destined yet again to become a flourishing emporium.

## APRIL FOOL.

(See Illustration page 308.)

VERY aptly, happy painter,  
Hast thou chosen childhood's time  
For thy subject: nothing quainter  
Might befit our April's prime.

For now the early year is green,  
And hence appropriate art's appliance,  
That April fooleries should be seen  
In youth and folly's green alliance.

And to thy lively picture turning,  
April tricks are there portray'd,  
With mingled mirth and anger burning,  
As the various parts are play'd.

There (some wag the spooney tasking  
On a fruitless quest to rove),  
The fool for "oil of strap" is asking  
From that irate cobbler cove.

He's a cobbler won't stand chaffing—  
"What d' you say, you saucy chap?  
Your mouth o' th' wrong side will be laughing  
When you get my oil of strap."

Mark the tricksters three, provoking  
That proud youth of taste refin'd,  
By their low-bred April joking,  
To cast a lofty look behind.

"Don't you see the lady's garter  
As she dropt?" one urchin cries—  
Behold the indignant fair one dart her  
Lovely anger from her eyes.

But why should April laugh and jeer  
For backward looks be kept in store,  
When every day throughout the year  
Expectant folly looks before?

Of varied life, through every phase  
The fools of Hope run madly on,  
Deluded by a happy haze:  
Each mother thinks her goose a swan.

And "I must catch some golden heiress,"  
Cackles young goose before his glass;  
Miss Gosling cries, "I'll be a Peeress—  
Less likely things have come to pass."

"And I will be a millionaire!"  
Exclaims some headlong speculator.  
"The sinking state I will repair!"  
Stutters some would-be legislator.

And M.P.s hope for power and pay,  
And lawyers for judicial ermine,  
And curates, in their humble way,  
Of mitres dream through sleepy sermon.

How end such dreams the world can tell,  
And yet the world is not the wiser;  
And here, in mocking mood, how well  
Our painter plays the moralizer.

For see (with satire's keen assistance),  
As emblem of defeated will,  
He paints a donkey in the distance,  
Upon a bleak and barren hill.

In dreams of thistles fondly straying,  
Poor Neddy wanders round in vain;  
And, while for sunshine loudly braying,  
Only brings down a shower of rain.—SAMUEL LOYER.



## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S VOCAL and PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS** are published by JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**NEW SONG—NORAH SPINNING.** Composed by FRANK MORI. Price 2s., sent postage free. This eminently successful song, being of a descriptive character, may be sung by either male or female voices. It has already been introduced by Miss Mesent, Miss Thirlwall, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c., when it has been universally received. London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**GOOD BYE, SWEET HEART, GOOD BYE.** Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Mario. Composed by J. L. HATTON. SAY, MY HEART, CAN THIS BE LOVE. Composed by W. VINCENT WALLACE. Price of each, 2s. Also, lately published, SILAS'S celebrated song, OH WOULD I WERE YON SILVER MOONBEAM. Sung by Madame Castellan. Price 2s. London: CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.

**GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT!** Words and Music by GEORGE LINLEY. Dedicated to Admiral Sir Charles Napier. Price 2s. Sent post free. London: JOHN SHEPHERD, 95, Newgate-street.

**THE HYMN OF PEACE.**—Composed by W. HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. Price, 1s. 6d., postage free. By the same Composer, new editions of "The Last Man," and "Nearer to Thee, my God." LEADER and COCKS, 67, New Bond-street.

**WAR-SONG, from "BALDER."**—The BETSY JANE, 40 years, fighting the MENSCHIKOFF, 74. The title exhibits the Betsy Jane finishing off the MENSCHIKOFF. The words from the celebrated poet, "Balder," the Music by Dr. Paul. Price 2s. 6d.; post free, 30 stamps.—GAY and Co., 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street; and 67, Paternoster-row.

**KITTA KATTA KYNO (Third Edition),** now singing nightly by Vestris, in "Once Upon a Time," 2s.; Lily Baker (Sixth Edition), 2s.; The "Coom Hunt, laughing song, 2s. Post-free, 24 stamps each. "The best comic songs written these twenty years."—Observer. GAY & Co., 5, Conduit-street, Regent-st., and 67, Paternoster-row.

**NEARER TO THEE.**—The Third Edition of this beautiful HYMN, composed by W. R. BRAIN, is now ready, price 1s. "Exquisite words, and both melody and harmony strikingly beautiful."—Review. OLLIVER, 19, Old Bond-street; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (at Brighten). Nearly ready, PEACE: a sacred song By the same Composer.

**VILKINS and his DINAH, with all the Words** to Music, price 3d.; post free, 5d. Being No. 452 of the MUSICAL BOUQUET, with Portrait of Mr. Hobson as "Jem Baga." Also, the VILKINS and DINAH POLKA, portraying Vilkins' lament upon the discovery of the Cold Corpus, and introducing Giles Scroggins, Dinah's friend, and Billy Taylor, Dinah's cousin. Price 3d.; post free, 5d. Catalogues of the MUSICAL BOUQUET Gratis. "The contents of the 'Musical Bouquet' certainly form the cheap 'Parlour Library' of music, and supply music at the vast circulation they find."—Edina Cook's Journal, Jan. 31, 1854. "Musical Bouquet" office, 192, High Holborn; and 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

**HENRY RUSSELL'S COPYRIGHT SONGS.**—CAUTION TO THE TRADE.—The only Cheap Edition of Usher, Boys, Cheer; Far, far upon the Sea; Long Paraded have we been; and Mighty Niagara, price 6d. each. To the West, to the West; The Parting Tear; Land, Land, the Slave Sale—Come, who are published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Office, 192, High Holborn. All printers and vendors of any other cheap editions than the above will be rigorously dealt with according to law. "I hereby affirm that the Proprietor of the 'Musical Bouquet' is alone entitled to publish cheap editions of the above songs, all others being illegal." (Signed) HENRY RUSSELL.

**A PIANOFORTE, a handsome Rosewood** Cabinet, 64 octaves, fine tone, and in excellent condition. The property of a lady going abroad. Price £18. To be seen at Clement's Inn, Old Bailey.

**PIANOFORTES for INDIA and the COLONIES.**—D'ALMAINE and Co.'s ROYAL PIANOFORTES, prepared expressly to resist the effects of colonial climates, in mahogany or rosewood, securely packed in three cases, and delivered at the Docks, at 28 Guinea each.—D'Almaine and Co., 20, Soho-square. Established 1785.

**D'ALMAINE and CO'S PIANOFORTES,** for India, Australia, and the Colonies.—The ROYAL PIANOFORTES, compass 64 octaves, with every modern improvement, prepared expressly to resist the effects of extreme climates, in Mahogany and Rosewood, price 25 guineas each, will be found amongst the most desirable of shipments to all the colonies. Purchasers residing abroad sending their orders direct, accompanied by a bill on London for 28 guineas, may secure delivery at the docks of a first-class pianoforte, carefully packed in tin or zinc.—D'Almaine and Co., 20, Soho-square, London. Established 1785.

**HARMONIUMS.**—CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. have a great variety, and are the Agents for the New Patent Model Harmoniums.—201, Regent-street.

**CONCERTINAS.**—Messrs. KEITH, FROWSE, and CO., 48, Chapsdale, have always on SALE every variety of these fashionable instruments, the same as used by Regondi, Case, Wells, and Biagrosi. New 48-keyed, at six, eight, and ten guineas. Also their new Concertina, made expressly for drawing-room use; and which, for purity and delicacy of tone, stands unrivalled, twelve guineas.

**DIATONIC FLUTE.**—By Royal Letters Patent. Full particulars, with Testimonials of Professors, including Mr. Richardson, Flautist to her Majesty, forwarded free. Manufacturer, 135, Fleet-street. A. SICCAM, Patentee. N.B.—Mr. Richardson continues to give lessons at the above address.

**MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill,** London, for the sale of SWISS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, made by the celebrated Messrs. NICOLE, Frères, of Geneva. Large, four, four and a half, six, eight, and ten guineas; 18 inches long, 6s. 6d.; eight and a half, 4s. 6d.; six and a half, 3s. 6d.; four and a half, 2s. 6d.; containing selections from the most eminent composers, including popular, national, and opera airs, together with hymns, &c. Also, a variety of Swiss Musical Snuff-boxes, playing two tunes, 14s. 6d. and 1s. 3s. three tunes 30s. and four tunes 40s. and 50s. Price and Lists of Tunes, &c., may be had gratis and post-free on application.

**WATERPROOF GARMENTS at Very Reduced Prices.**—As these weather garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle), S. W. SILVER and Co. have become manufacturers on a large scale. Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the purchaser, thoroughly waterproof Travelling Reversible and Summer Wet Weather Coats, and Walking and Driving Capes and Leggings. STORM SUITS (a great protection in travelling by sea and land). Bivouac Blankets (for soldiers or settlers) to resist ground damp in open-air exposure; and all are impervious to rain in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or more articles are allowed a discount. Manufacturer, North Woodleigh, opposite her Majesty's Dockyard. Warehouses at 66 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street (the principal depots), London; and at Liverpool.—S. W. SILVER and Co., Outfitters and Contractors.

**CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUM-MING,** No. 4, Regent-street, Water-Place, having purchased largely below the great advance, are enabled to offer a large portion of their STOCK at the OLD PRICES. French Silk and Worsted Damasks, Tabourets, &c., at very great reductions; Turkey Carpets, Floor-cloth, &c.

**DINING TABLES.**—Patent, Circular, and Oval.—By HOWARD and SONS, 22 and 26, BERNERS-STREET, being constructed of a combination of Wood and Metal in the Frames, they can be extended by one person, and are both lighter and cheaper than the old make.

**EASY CHAIRS and SOFAS.**—HOWARD and SONS, 22 and 26, BERNERS-STREET, have now on show upwards of 200 Easy Chairs and Sofas, of the newest and most approved shapes, of first quality only; an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

**EASY CHAIR (in one) BEDSTEAD.**—This very portable, light, and durable piece of furniture, made of wrought iron, is convertible from a Chair to a Bedstead, and vice versa; is made also to form a Couch or Lounges, and will be found invaluable where space and comfort is at once a question of consideration. By Members of the Military and Naval Professions, Residents in Chambers, and Travellers, such an article has long been desiderated. Price, complete with best Hair Cushions, forming also a Mattress, from 7s. WILLIAM S. BURTON has much pleasure in adding to his already unrivalled assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, to which Goods two of his extensive Show Rooms are exclusively devoted.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has ten large Show Rooms (all communicating), exclusive of the Shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Bedding), so arranged and classified that Purchasers may easily and at once make their selections. Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of. 39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place.

**MR. CORNELIUS CARTER** has REMOVED from No. 29 to No. 77, GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square.

**FORD and COMPANY,** MANTLE, SHAWL, and FUR WAREHOUSES, 34, Oxford-street, Four doors east of Newman-street.

**KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243,** REGENT-STREET, respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the five following Advertisements, containing particulars of the Spring Silks, Muslins, Hargreaves, Shawls; &c., which are now ready for inspection, at 243, Regent-street.

**LADIES** residing in the Country or Abroad are respectfully informed that KING and CO., will forward PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, and the Colonies. Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS,** £1 5s. 6d. the full dress. The Richest Qualities, £1 15s. the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post free.

**BAYADERE and ECOSSAIS POULT de SOIES, £22s. the full dress;** Moire Antiques, £1 10s. and Brocade Silks, £3 0s. to £5 the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS, £1 5s. 6d. the full dress;** Black Glace, Moire, and Broche Silks, Satins, &c., £1 15s. to £3 3s. the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**MUSLINS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, &c.** French Printed Muslins, 5s. and 7s. 6d. the full dress, worth 10s. and 15s.; Fine Swiss Cambrics, 4s. and 6s. the full dress; English Bareges, Balzarines, &c., 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. the full dress; French Bareges, 12s. 6d. and 14s. 6d. the full dress, 18s. and 22s. Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**THE ARGYLL GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** 216 and 243, REGENT-STREET. D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors. Every Requisite for Mourning, COFFIN, FAMILIAR, or COMPLIMENTARY, At a Moments' Notice. D. NICHOLSON and CO.

**THE MOURNING ATTIRE at PETER ROBINSON'S.** Superior Skirts for Deep Mourning, trimmed with best Patent Crape, £1 10s. and Two Guineas. Rich Silk Cloaks trimmed with best Patent Crape, £1 10s. and Two Guineas. Beautiful Bonnets in best Patent Crape, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Widows' Best Caps, 3s. 6d. Dressmaking in all its Branches. Family orders attended to with Punctuality and Economy. Goods sent for inspection to any Part of Town or Country. Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.** Superior Black Silks, 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 10d. per yard; or, £1 8s. 6d., £1 10s., £1 12s., £1 14s., £1 16s., £1 18s., £1 20s., £1 22s., £1 24s., £1 26s., £1 28s., £1 30s., £1 32s., £1 34s., £1 36s., £1 38s., £1 40s., £1 42s., £1 44s., £1 46s., £1 48s., £1 50s., £1 52s., £1 54s., £1 56s., £1 58s., £1 60s., £1 62s., £1 64s., £1 66s., £1 68s., £1 70s., £1 72s., £1 74s., £1 76s., £1 78s., £1 80s., £1 82s., £1 84s., £1 86s., £1 88s., £1 90s., £1 92s., £1 94s., £1 96s., £1 98s., £1 100s., £1 102s., £1 104s., £1 106s., £1 108s., £1 110s., £1 112s., £1 114s., £1 116s., £1 118s., £1 120s., £1 122s., £1 124s., £1 126s., £1 128s., £1 130s., £1 132s., £1 134s., £1 136s., £1 138s., £1 140s., £1 142s., £1 144s., £1 146s., £1 148s., £1 150s., £1 152s., £1 154s., £1 156s., £1 158s., £1 160s., £1 162s., £1 164s., £1 166s., £1 168s., £1 170s., £1 172s., £1 174s., £1 176s., £1 178s., £1 180s., £1 182s., £1 184s., £1 186s., £1 188s., £1 190s., £1 192s., £1 194s., £1 196s., £1 198s., £1 200s., £1 202s., £1 204s., £1 206s., £1 208s., £1 210s., £1 212s., £1 214s., £1 216s., £1 218s., £1 220s., £1 222s., £1 224s., £1 226s., £1 228s., £1 230s., £1 232s., £1 234s., £1 236s., £1 238s., £1 240s., £1 242s., £1 244s., £1 246s., £1 248s., £1 250s., £1 252s., £1 254s., £1 256s., £1 258s., £1 260s., £1 262s., £1 264s., £1 266s., £1 268s., £1 270s., £1 272s., £1 274s., £1 276s., £1 278s., £1 280s., £1 282s., £1 284s., £1 286s., £1 288s., £1 290s., £1 292s., £1 294s., £1 296s., £1 298s., £1 300s., £1 302s., £1 304s., £1 306s., £1 308s., £1 310s., £1 312s., £1 314s., £1 316s., £1 318s., £1 320s., £1 322s., £1 324s., £1 326s., £1 328s., £1 330s., £1 332s., £1 334s., £1 336s., £1 338s., £1 340s., £1 342s., £1 344s., £1 346s., £1 348s., £1 350s., £1 352s., £1 354s., £1 356s., £1 358s., £1 360s., £1 362s., £1 364s., £1 366s., £1 368s., £1 370s., £1 372s., £1 374s., £1 376s., £1 378s., £1 380s., £1 382s., £1 384s., £1 386s., £1 388s., £1 390s., £1 392s., £1 394s., £1 396s., £1 398s., £1 400s., £1 402s., £1 404s., £1 406s., £1 408s., £1 410s., £1 412s., £1 414s., £1 416s., £1 418s., £1 420s., £1 422s., £1 424s., £1 426s., £1 428s., £1 430s., £1 432s., £1 434s., £1 436s., £1 438s., £1 440s., £1 442s., £1 444s., £1 446s., £1 448s., £1 450s., £1 452s., £1 454s., £1 456s., £1 458s., £1 460s., £1 462s., £1 464s., £1 466s., £1 468s., £1 470s., £1 472s., £1 474s., £1 476s., £1 478s., £1 480s., £1 482s., £1 484s., £1 486s., £1 488s., £1 490s., £1 492s., £1 494s., £1 496s., £1 498s., £1 500s., £1 502s., £1 504s., £1 506s., £1 508s., £1 510s., £1 512s., £1 514s., £1 516s., £1 518s., £1 520s., £1 522s., £1 524s., £1 526s., £1 528s., £1 530s., £1 532s., £1 534s., £1 536s., £1 538s., £1 540s., £1 542s., £1 544s., £1 546s., £1 548s., £1 550s., £1 552s., £1 554s., £1 556s., £1 558s., £1 560s., £1 562s., £1 564s., £1 566s., £1 568s., £1 570s., £1 572s., £1 574s., £1 576s., £1 578s., £1 580s., £1 582s., £1 584s., £1 586s., £1 588s., £1 590s., £1 592s., £1 594s., £1 596s., £1 598s., £1 600s., £1 602s., £1 604s., £1 606s., £1 608s., £1 610s., £1 612s., £1 614s., £1 616s., £1 618s., £1 620s., £1 622s., £1 624s., £1 626s., £1 628s., £1 630s., £1 632s., £1 634s., £1 636s., £1 638s., £1 640s., £1 642s., £1 644s., £1 646s., £1 648s., £1 650s., £1 652s., £1 654s., £1 656s., £1 658s., £1 660s., £1 662s., £1 664s., £1 666s., £1 668s., £1 670s., £1 672s., £1 674s., £1 676s., £1 678s., £1 680s., £1 682s., £1 684s., £1 686s., £1 688s., £1 690s., £1 692s., £1 694s., £1 696s., £1 698s., £1 700s., £1 702s., £1 704s., £1 706s., £1 708s., £1 710s., £1 712s., £1 714s., £1 716s., £1 718s., £1 720s., £1 722s., £1 724s., £1 726s., £1 728s., £1 730s., £1 732s., £1 734s., £1 736s., £1 738s., £1 740s., £1 742s., £1 744s., £1 746s., £1 748s., £1 750s., £1 752s., £1 754s., £1 756s., £1 758s., £1 760s., £1 762s., £1 764s., £1 766s., £1 768s., £1 770s., £1 772s., £1 774s., £1 776s., £1 778s., £1 780s., £1 782s., £1 784s., £1 786s., £1 788s., £1 790s., £1 792s., £1 794s., £1 796s., £1 798s., £1 800s., £1 802s., £1 804s., £1 806s., £1 808s., £1 810s., £1 812s., £1 814s., £1 816s., £1 818s., £1 820s., £1 822s., £1 824s., £1 826s., £1 828s., £1 830s., £1 832s., £1 834s., £1 836s., £1 838s., £1 840s., £1 842s., £1 844s., £1 846s., £1 848s., £1 850s., £1 852s., £1 854s., £1 856s., £1 858s., £1 860s., £1 862s., £1 864s., £1 866s., £1 868s., £1 870s., £1 872s., £1 874s., £1 876s., £1 878s., £1 880s., £1 882s., £1 884s., £1 886s., £1 888s., £1 890s., £1 892s., £1 894s., £1 896s., £1 898s., £1 900s., £1 902s., £1 904s., £1 906s., £1 908s., £1 910s., £1 912s., £1 914s., £1 916s., £1 918s., £1 920s., £1 922s., £1 924s., £1 926s., £1 928s., £1 930s., £1 932s., £1 934s., £1 936s., £1 938s., £1 940s., £1 942s., £1 944s., £1 946s., £1 948s., £1 950s., £1 952s., £1 954s., £1 956s., £1 958s., £1 960s., £1 962s., £1 964s., £1 966s., £1 968s., £1 970s., £1 972s., £1 974s., £1 976s., £1 978s., £1 980s., £1 982s., £1 984s., £1 986s., £1 988s., £1 990s., £1 992s., £1 994s., £1 996s., £1 998s., £1 1000s., £1 1002s., £1 1004s., £1 1006s., £1 1008s., £1 1010s., £1 1012s., £1 1014s., £1 1016s., £1 1018s., £1 1020s., £1 1022s., £1 1024s., £1 1026s., £1 1028s., £1 1030s., £1 1032s., £1 1034s., £1 1036s., £1 1038s., £1 1040s., £1 1042s., £1 1044s., £1 1046s., £1 1048s., £1 1050s., £1 1052s., £1 1054s., £1 1056s., £1 1058s., £1 1060s., £1 1062s., £1 1064s., £1 1066s., £1 1068s., £1 1070s., £1 1072s., £1 1074s., £1 1076s., £1 1078s., £1 1080s., £1 1082s., £1 1084s., £1 1086s., £1 1088s., £1 1090s., £1 1092s., £1 1094s., £1 1096s., £1 1098s., £1 1100s., £1 1102s., £1 1104s., £1 1106s., £1 1108s., £1 1110s., £1 1112s., £1 1114s., £1 1116s., £1 1118s., £1 1120s., £1 1122s., £1 1124s., £1 1126s., £1 1128s., £1 1130s., £1 1132s., £1 1134s., £1 1136s., £1 1138s., £1 1140s., £1 1142s., £1 1144s., £1 1146s., £1 1148s., £1 1150s., £1 1152s., £1 1154s., £1 1156s., £1 1158s., £1 1160s., £1 1162s., £1 1164s., £1 1166s., £1 1168s., £1 1170s., £1 1172s., £1 1174s., £1 1176s., £1 1178s., £1 1180s., £1 1182s., £1 1184s., £1 1186s., £1 1188s., £1 1190s., £1 1192s., £1 1194s., £1 1196s., £1 1198s., £1 1200s., £1 1202s., £1 1204s., £1 1206s., £1 1208s., £1 1210s., £1 1212s., £1 1214s., £1 1216s., £1 1218s., £1 1220s., £1 1222s., £1 1224s., £1 1226s., £1 1228s., £1 1230s., £1 1232s., £1 1234s., £1 1236s., £1 1238s., £1 1240s., £1 1242s., £1 1244s., £1 1246s., £1 1248s., £1 1250s., £1 1252s., £1 1254s., £1 1256s., £1 1258s., £1 1260s., £1 1262s., £1 1264s., £1 1266s., £1 1268s., £1 1270s., £1 1272s., £1 1274s., £1 1276s., £1 1278s., £1 1280s., £1 1282s., £1 1284s., £1 1286s., £1 1288s., £1 1290s., £1 1292s., £1 1294s., £1 1296s., £1 1298s., £1 1300s., £1 1302s., £1 1304s., £1 1306s., £1 1308s., £1 1310s., £1 1312s., £1 1314s., £1 1316s., £1 1318s., £1 1320s., £1 1322s., £1 1324s., £1 1326s., £1 1328s., £1 1330s., £1 1332s., £1 1334s., £1 1336s., £1 1338s., £1 1340s., £1 1342s., £1 1344s., £1 1346s., £1 1348s., £1 1350s., £1 1352s., £1 1354s., £1 1356s., £1 1358s., £1 1360s., £1 1362s., £1 1364s., £1 1366s., £1 1368s., £1 1370s., £1 1372s., £1 1374s., £1 1376s., £1 1378s., £1 1380s., £1 1382s., £1 1384s., £1 1386s., £1 1388s., £1 1390s., £1 1392s., £1 1394s., £1 1396s., £1 1398s., £1 1400s., £1 1402s., £1 1404s., £1 1406s., £1 1408s., £1 1410s., £1 1412s., £1 1414s., £1 1416s., £1 1418s., £1 1420s., £1 1422s., £1 1424s., £1 1426s., £1 1428s., £1 1430s., £1 1432s., £1 1434s., £1 1436s., £1 1438s., £1 1440s., £1 1442s., £1 1444s., £1 1446s., £1 1448s., £1 1450s., £1 1452s., £1 1454s., £1 1456s., £1 1458s., £1 1460s., £1 1462s., £1 1464s., £1 1466s., £1 1468s., £1 1470s., £1 1472s., £1 1474s., £1 1476s., £1 1478s., £1 1480s., £1 1482s., £1 1484s., £1 1486s., £1 1488s., £1 1490s., £1 1492s., £1 1494s., £1 1496s., £1 1498s., £1 1500s., £1 1502s., £1 1504s., £1 1506s., £1 1508s., £1 1510s., £1 1512s., £1 1514s., £1 1516s., £1 1518s., £1 1520s., £1 1522s., £1 1524s., £1 1526s., £1 1528s., £1 1530s., £1 1532s., £1 1534s., £1 1536s., £1 1538s., £1 1540s., £1 1542s., £1 1544s., £1 1546s., £1 1548s., £1 1550s., £1 1552s., £1 1554s., £1 1556s., £1 1558s., £1 1560s., £1 1562s., £1 1564s., £1 1566s., £1 1568s., £1 1570s., £1 1572s., £1 1574s., £1 1576s., £1 1578s., £1 1580s., £1 1582s., £1 1584s., £1 1586s., £1 1588s., £1 1590s., £1 1592s., £1 1594s., £1 1596s., £1 1598s., £1 1600s., £1 1602s., £1 1604s., £1 1606s., £1 1608s., £1 1610s., £1 1612s., £1 1614s., £1 1616s., £1 1618s., £1 1620s., £1 1622s., £1 1624s., £1 1626s., £1 1628s., £1 1630s., £1 1632s., £1 1634s., £1 1636s., £1 1638s., £1 1640s., £1 1642s., £1 1644s., £1 1646s., £1 1648s., £1 1650s., £1 1652s., £1 1654s., £1 1656s., £1 1658s., £1 1660s., £1 1662s., £1 1664s., £1 1666s., £1 1668s., £1 1670s., £1 1672s., £1 1674s., £1 1676s., £1 1678s., £1 1680s., £1 1682s., £1 1684s., £1 1686s., £1 1688s., £1 1690s., £1 1692s., £1 1694s., £1 1696s., £1 1698s., £1 1700s., £1 1702s., £1 1704s., £1 1706s., £1 1708s., £1 1710s., £1 1712s., £1 1714s., £1 1716s., £1 1718s., £1 1720s., £1 1722s., £1 1724s., £1 1726s., £1 1728s., £1 1730s., £1 1732s., £1 1734s., £1 1736s., £1 1738s., £1 1740s., £1 1742s., £1 1744s., £1 1746s., £1 1748s., £1 1750s., £1 1752s., £1 1754s., £1 1756s., £1 1758s., £1 1760s., £1 1762s., £1 1764s., £1 1766s., £1 1768s., £1 1770s., £1 1772s., £1 1774s., £1 1776s., £1 1778s., £1 1780s., £1 1782s., £1 1784s., £1 1786s., £1 1788s., £1 179





"THE FIRST OF APRIL.—ALL FOOLS' DAY."—(SEE PAGE 306.)

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

For some time past we have reported specially of ball dresses; but at length their variety is exhausted. They will be succeeded by costumes for morning visits, and anticipations of Longchamps, of which, however, little is known at present. Moreover, the recent cold weather has caused the disappearance of some early spring dresses, which had been brought out by the fine sunny days of the commencement of the month. At the last fête—a concert, given at the Tuileries, in honour of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg—the Empress wore a dress of blue and pink. The petticoat was of watered silk, old style, sky blue, lined with stiff muslin, which gave the dress an extraordinary amplitude. Around it were two wreaths of pale pink flowers—one at the height of the knee, the other quite at the bottom. The body was exceedingly low; and the sleeves, which were very shallow, were ornamented with flowers, similar to those of the petticoat, mixed with turquoises, stones, and topazes; head-dress to correspond. The other dresses presented no features of novelty. Another grand concert, about to be given in the Champs Elysées, will certainly bring out some new costumes for the season. The shops begin to display some novelties, but in limited numbers.

Taffetas silk is preferred! when plain, it is worn with four volants edged, to correspond with the body, sleeves, and basques. Figured taffetas are extremely varied. Many have a black ground, and volants, with wreaths of flowers of lively colours, or in small bunches, which increase in size towards the bottom of the volant; also, small patterns, which remind one of the Greek classic style. Those worn without volants are either plaid patterns, large squares of cherry colour, blue, and green, or violet, on black ground, or with large wide bands alternately. Other taffetas for the approaching warmer season are of extremely small squares, which pattern, when seen from a short distance,

This trimming is lined with Florence pink, or sky-blue colour; and the ribbon which confines the waist is of the same colour.

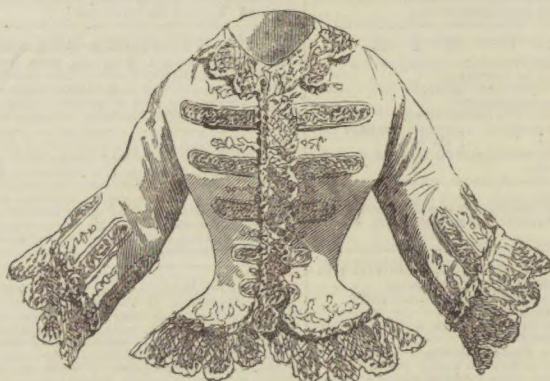
Mantelets will be of taffetas, grenadine, or plain muslin, or à ramages the variety will be infinite, as the pelisse mantelet; the fichu mantelet, round or pointed behind; volants, of the same stuff, or of lace, will be the indispensable trimmings; and every wearer will be able to choose according to her taste and her figure. It is hard to foretell which of these forms of mantelet will be the most popular.

Bonnets are of the same form as hitherto: equally small, and thrown towards the back of the head; nearly all trimmed with blonde at the edge of the poke, or even with a half voilette in white blonde. Flowers begin to supersede feathers and other ornaments; jet and small strung pearls or beads are mixed with flowers and light tulle, as a trimming for the inside of bonnets near the face.

In gentlemen's dress there is little change. A few more coats of blue or bronze colour, with gilt buttons, have been seen, but only at the theatres: the sleeves are large, but without separate wrist pieces. The materials for trousers are grey and bronze; and the few plaid patterns which are seen are not showy.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

appear like a plain stuff: these taffetas are intended principally for young ladies.

A charming article of morning dress is a peignoir, or fancy dressing-gown of white jaconet, having a collar of pointed lace (*engrèlure*), trimmed with Valenciennes; the turned-back parts of the sleeves are ornamented in the same manner, and besides, a band of pointed lace starting from the top, and growing larger as it reaches the bottom.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.